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ɔuse Approves MX, 217-210, ɔmpleting a Reagan Victory

The Associated Press

IINGTON — The House sentatives gave final con- l approval Thursday to se of $1.5 billion to build missiles. The 217-210 vote up the first major legisla- ɔry for President Ronald n his second term.

the last hurdle blocking on of the 21 missiles.

ote represented only a ft from Tuesday's 219-213 n the MX, but was just as y divisive. Voting for the hursday were 156 Repub- d 61 Democrats; voting were 23 Republicans and ocrats. Six members did

Reagan, in New York, those who voted for the nd said he "will not soon ose who chose the road of courage and vision." He e vote "essential to our and our future."

congressional leaders at- the president's triumph to se, skillful lobbying effort his success in linking ap- f the MX to prospects for table arms control accord Soviet Union.

ote Thursday authorized of the 10-warhead inter- continental missiles; the vote Tuesday approved their construction. The Senate approved construction of the missiles in two 55-45 votes last week.

In the final minutes of Thursday's three-hour debate, Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, referred to a photograph showing "a beautiful scene of MX missiles streaking toward the Earth."

"When some people see this, they see a demonstration of resolve," he said. "When I see it, I see the end of the world."

But Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, said Mr. Reagan had kept his word to become deeply involved in arms control efforts. He said Congress should help the administration with its military modernization program.

The MX debate, said Representative Vic Fazio, a California Democrat, divided the House "as no issue has in the last decade."

■ **'All-Out' Lobbying Effort**

Earlier, Margaret Shapiro of The Washington Post reported:

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said the Democratic leadership had made an "all-out attempt" Wednesday to reverse Tuesday's House vote.

He said the attempt focused on convincing some moderate and conservative Democrats who supported the missile to switch positions because of the high cost of building the MX and of hardening the silos in which the missiles will be deployed.

But administration officials and MX supporters also lobbied heavily Wednesday in hopes of holding their winning margin in the House.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz telephoned Republican and Democratic legislators who had supported the MX to thank them and encourage them to vote for the missile again.

House Republican leaders contacted some Republicans who voted against the missile to try to change their votes. The 24 Republicans who voted against the MX Tuesday represented a larger number in opposition than in any previous vote on the missile.

Congress approved an initial batch of 21 MX missiles two years ago.

MX opponents remain optimistic on the chances of blocking the MX the next time it comes to Congress; this will be for authorization of the 48 missiles Mr. Reagan has requested in his 1986 budget.

■ **Panel Votes to Drop C-17**

Bill Keller of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A key Senate subcommittee has voted to halt funds for the $40-billion C-17 transport plane program if Congress decides to cut deeply into President Reagan's military budget.

The 5-4 vote at a closed meeting of the Armed Services subcommittee on sea power and force projection late Monday was the first significant vote in Congress this year against a major weapons system.

The subcommittee vote caught the air force and the manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Corp., by surprise and opened a fierce lobbying effort to reverse the decision when the full Armed Services Committee takes up the issue next week.

The subcommittee vote, which would deny money for full-scale development of the C-17, came as the panel was drafting a military budget that would give the Pentagon only enough of a budget increase in the 1986 fiscal year to allow for inflation.

The panel also drafted two other versions of its budget, both including money for the C-17, in case Congress decideed to allow the Pentagon a more generous growth rate.

According to a committee aide who was present for the vote, the subcommittee chose to give up the C-17 because it was a program scheduled to grow rapidly in the next few years and because it had an alternative in the existing C-5 transport plane.

ze Says U.S. Policy Deterrence Unaltered

Reuters

DON — President Ronald a top arms control aide as- ropeans on Thursday that Vestern strategic concepts ay in force for a long time a U.S. space-based defense were built.

H. Nitze, special adviser on gotiations, said the West's

ns talks are private, but of words is loud. Page 3.

f threatening a massive nu- sponse in the event of a ttack would continue "for any years."

while, the United States on trying to negotiate nts in nuclear weapons, he

ern diplomats said Mr. as trying to defuse a grow- te in Western Europe over volved in Mr. Reagan's c Defense Initiative, a pro- nti-missile shield popularly as "star wars."

space-defense plan, still in research phase, is wholly nt with the North Atlantic Organization's deterrence he said.

sive nuclear weapons, "and eat of massive destructive on they embody," would remain the key element of deterrence for the foreseeable future.

NYT

Paul H. Nitze

Mr. Nitze set no limit for reliance on nuclear arms but said the deterrence policy would continue in the near term and the early and intermediate stages of a possible space defense system.

"This situation unavoidably will obtain for many, many years," he said. Experts say the space-defense system could take decades to build.

The veteran negotiator spoke on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Dollar After the Fall: The Analysts Predict A Period of Stability

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Economists have been predicting the imminent decline of the dollar for years. At last, foreign exchange traders seem to agree.

The dollar was little changed Thursday. But the nervous sta-

NEWS ANALYSIS

bility came after an unusually swift fall over the past month, amid signs that the U.S. economy was slowing and worries over the health of the U.S. banking system.

That decline has brought the dollar down about 10 percent against the Deutsche mark, to 3.1210 DM at Thursday's close in New York from the 13-year high of 3.4780 DM reached in late February.

The dollar's decline has been even sharper against the pound, which had risen to $1.2275 at the close Thursday in New York from a low of about $1.04 a month ago. The Japanese yen has gained about 4 percent and the French franc 9 percent.

Even so, the dollar remains relatively high. A year ago, it stood at 2.60 marks, and most economists said it was grossly overvalued.

Few analysts predict that the dollar will continue to fall so precipitately as it has in recent days. The general feeling is that the U.S. currency will be stable or slightly up in next few days in reaction to the recent plunge.

Investors with big dollar holdings "are not panic-stricken yet," said David Morrison, chief international economist at the London stockbrokerage of Simon & Coates. "They're not diving for the door as if it were a banana republic currency."

Looking further ahead, the question is so complex and economists have been wrong so often that they hesitate to make firm predictions. But Mr. Morrison and many others say the dollar has probably passed its peak.

One reason to expect a weaker dollar is that the currency's five-year surge has begun to draw howls of pain from U.S. industry and agriculture, whose products are being priced out of foreign markets.

The U.S. Commerce Department reported Thursday that the country's merchandise trade deficit widened in February to a seasonally adjusted $11.45 billion from $10.29 billion in January. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige predicted that the strong dollar would lead to even bigger deficits in the months ahead.

Such a dismal trading performance is prompting U.S. companies and farmers to demand government action to nudge the dollar down.

Eastman Kodak Co. estimated Thursday that over the past four years its earnings have been reduced $500 million because of the dollar's rise as foreign-currency profits have declined in dollar terms. Adding in indirect effects, such as the loss of sales to foreign competitors, the company said its earnings have been cut by as much as $1 billion.

"Americans now understand that they have an international trading sector," said Mr. Morrison of Simon & Coates.

The dollar is also suffering because of signs that the U.S. economy is slowing, making the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

EC Agrees on Entry Of Spain and Portugal

By Steven Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The foreign ministers of the 10 European Community nations reached an accord Thursday night on terms of entry for Spain and were near final agreement with Spain and Portugal.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France, whose objections last week blocked agreement on enlargement, said the EC ministers' agreement was likely to be accepted by Spain and Portugal.

He said all sides had made concessions in order to reach the settlement.

"Our troubles and our difficulties are over," Mr. Dumas said.

Other EC officials predicted that the remaining minor obstacles would be resolved and an agreement reached within hours.

"The problems are becoming wafer-thin," one said.

After the foreign ministers completed the details of their terms of entry, EC officials began meeting separately with negotiators for Spain and Portugal.

If the terms are acceptable, the accord was to be completed in a full meeting of the foreign ministers. Such an agreement would probably ensure the entry of Spain and Portugal by the January 1986 target date, EC officials said Thursday.

Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, said he expected the issue to be settled Thursday night.

"I believe we are close to an agreement," he said. "There is good will on both sides."

The 10 EC members agreed earlier Thursday on the major points of the package of conditions to offer Spain, which included three areas of negotiation.

The three areas are the terms under which the large Spanish fishing fleet will enter EC waters, a timetable for the introduction of

AP

Jacques Delors

Spanish agricultural products into community markets, and the rights of Spanish workers to jobs in the other members of the community.

French reservations last week on two aspects of a package offered to Spain by Italy's foreign minister, Guilio Andreotti, the chairman of the ministers' meeting, held up an accord.

But the French objections were resolved Thursday morning in a meeting between Mr. Andreotti, Mr. Dumas and Foreign Minister Fernando Morán of Spain, EC officials said.

[Diplomats told Reuters that France had obtained minor concessions but nothing of substance on its demands last week concerning Spanish wine and fishing rights.]

Mr. Andreotti pushed the ministers to conclude the enlargement negotiators before the start of an EC summit meeting Friday to avoid entangling the heads of state in the details of the talks.

EC officials believe the enlargement negotiations must be completed by the end of March to allow the parliaments of member states to ratify the agreement by Jan. 1.

Among the final points still under discussion late Thursday night was the size of the rebate Portugal would receive on the value-added tax contributions it makes to the EC treasury.

Commission officials propose that Portugal receive rebates on its VAT contributions for seven years to compensate for its economically disadvantaged position. Payments to Portugal could total 1.2 billion European Currency Units ($800 million), officials said.

■ **Farm Freeze Rejected**

In Bonn, Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle insisted Thursday that he would not accept EC Commission proposals to freeze farm prices. He said he was defending West Germany's national interest.

"We will not make any more sacrifices," Mr. Kiechle said at a news conference. He said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had backed his views on EC farm prices for the year beginning April 1.

Agriculture ministers are due to resume price talks in Luxembourg on Monday after three days of negotiations in Brussels this week.

Britain's farm minister, Michael Jopling, blamed the lack of headway on Mr. Kiechle's refusal to accept price cuts in the key cereal sector.

"Then Mr. Jopling will have to wait until August," Mr. Kiechle said. But he added that he regarded vetoing the proposals as a last resort and hoped to find new possibilities for compromise.

Mr. Kiechle said he "categorically rejected" a further cut this year in EC compensation to West German farmers for currency fluctuations, and said production cuts to fight surpluses must be linked to future price rises for the farm products involved.

Aquino Witnesses Gone; Apathy on Trial Grows

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — When it began a month ago, the court case against the chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces and 25 other men in the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was hailed here as "the trial of the century." But today the trial is the subject of widespread cynicism, even apathy, among Filipinos.

Witnesses regarded as vital to the prosecution have vanished. The soldiers charged in the purported military plot are being kept not in jail, but in more spacious and comfortable special barracks.

One of the two men that a citizens' panel concluded last year was a possible gunman in the assassination, Sergeant Filomeno Miranda, was married this month in festivities replete with a roast calf on a spit, all while in custody.

The armed forces' chief, General Fabian C. Ver, a cousin and close friend of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is out on bail. In recent weeks, he has been feted at dinners and other public ceremonies around Manila. Late last month Mr. Marcos surprised many Filipinos and foreign diplomats when he declared that if General Ver was acquitted he would be allowed to reassume command of the military.

In a recent editorial, Veritas, a respected opposition weekly, said:

"The general perception, held rightly or wrongly by the Filipino citizenry, is that the trial seems headed toward a mass acquittal of the accused. So what is the use in getting all worked up about it?"

Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the assassinated opposition leader, said, "People lost faith in this court after they refused to put the accused in jail and Marcos gave the signal that he would reinstate Ver."

The absence of crucial witnesses has led to repeated delays. It has also prompted expressions of confidence from defense lawyers. Antonio P. Coronel, General Ver's attorney, said recently that his job might be quite easy.

"After all," Mr. Coronel said, "if you have no evidence to defend against, then there's no need to prove your innocence."

A nationwide search was ordered Monday to find six missing witnesses. Three were private security guards at Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, when Mr. Aquino was shot to death on his return from three years of self-exile in the United States.

The others were an airline ground engineer, a cargo loader and a neighbor of Rolando Galman, the man who was shot to death by soldiers on the tarmac immediately after Mr. Aquino was killed. The government said that Mr. Galman was a gunman with Communist links and that he had murdered the opposition leader.

The 25 soldiers and one civilian accused of having taken part in the conspiracy are now being charged with two counts of murder, one for Mr. Aquino and one for Mr. Galman.

All six witnesses testified before the citizens' panel whose report last October was the basis of the court charges. The government said Tuesday that it had found one of the missing six, Rizbonric Sicat. Mr. Galman was believed to have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Reuters

Roberta Masibay, 16, a witness at the trial of the chief of the Philippine armed forces and 25 other men for the murder of Mr. Aquino, tearfully denied Thursday that she had been bribed to change testimony implicating the men.

Air Force Suspends GE From U.S. Arms Deals

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Air Force announced Thursday that it has temporarily suspended the General Electric Co. from obtaining any new contracts with the Department of Defense.

"This suspension is based upon the indictment returned by a federal grand jury in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on Tuesday," Air Force Secretary Verne Orr announced.

The grand jury indicted GE on charges that it falsified claims and lied about work done on a nuclear-warhead system, thus defrauding the government of $800,000. GE denied any wrongdoing.

Meanwhile, letters released Thursday showed that Mr. Orr had asked chief executives of United Technologies Corp. and General Electric, two of the largest U.S. defense contractors, to refund voluntarily $206 million of "unreasonable profits."

The letters, dated March 15, said Pentagon auditors determined the companies "realized profits that were significantly in excess of those negotiated by the government" in providing spare parts for jet engines between 1978 and 1983.

According to Mr. Orr, the auditors calculated that the Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies was paid $38 million in excess profits, while General Electric was paid $168 million in excess profits.

"Our initial review indicates that the inspector-general's findings are substantially correct," Mr. Orr wrote. "Based upon the circumstances surrounding the execution of these procurements, it is appropriate that I take the exceptional action of requesting a voluntary refund under fixed-price contracts.

"This request does not in any way waive any legal rights for recovery that the government may have under the contracts associated with these unreasonable profits."

According to a summary of the inspector-general's audit report, the excess profits were paid to both companies in part because inflation rates were much lower than originally anticipated in 1982 and 1983. The auditors reported GE received "higher than negotiated profits whenever deliveries were made ahead of schedule" and because the negotiated rates for overhead expenses were significantly higher than the actual rates."

At Pratt & Whitney, the auditors reported that the firm had benefited from "changes in accounting for labor standards and alleged defective pricing."

Spokesmen for United Technologies and General Electric declined to comment.

.S. to Boycott Elbe Ceremony

By James Markham
New York Times Service

ONN — The U.S. government has decided to cott an anniversary gathering on the Elbe River month of Soviet and American veterans of ld War II because of the killing of a U.S. Army r in East Germany.

cording to American diplomats, there will be ficial U.S. representative and no American r guard at the ceremonies April 25 in East many to mark the 40th anniversary of the p between the Red Army and American s on the Elbe.

nior army and State Department officials ac- wledged Wednesday that Major Arthur D. oison Jr., who was killed Sunday in East many, had been photographing the inside of a t military building through a window in an that had been officially off limits to Ameri- until last month.

cording to U.S. sources the building was a tank shed belonging to a regiment of the 2d Soviet Guards Army quartered near Ludwigslust.

But the officials maintained, as has the United States since the incident occurred, that the shooting of Major Nicholson was totally unjustified.

Before the shooting there had been plans to send diplomats and a unit from the U.S. military liaison mission at Potsdam in East Germany to the ceremonies at Torgau on the Elbe. Major Nicholson, who was killed by a Russian sentry near Ludwigslust, was a member of the liaison mission.

"It's not really the time to be celebrating the friendship between the two armed forces," said a U.S. official, who added that it had been decided that socializing with Soviet officers in Potsdam would be ended.

The Soviet Union intends to send a group of veterans to the ceremonies at Torgau, the site of the Elbe linkup, and East Germany is expected to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ɪncy Reagan: Filling the White House Vacuum as Staff Shifts

Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

HINGTON — After White ate dinners now, while cof- ing served, Nancy Reagan atiently while her husband questions from reporters g nearby. At a signal, the f her eyes, a staff member o the president's side and him back to the dinner.

ing beside her husband at d outside the White House. agan clutches his hand as as come pouring forth from s. Inevitably, she gives a gentle tug to his arm. The t shrugs and moves on.

week Mr. Reagan noted ne glee that women among orters at his televised news nce were wearing red — Reagan's favorite color. g red has proved to be a way ng Mr. Reagan's attention. one laughs at the red busi- t it's an indication of how y people are taking Nancy's e," a former White House d.

utsiders all this may seem But it underscores both agan's evolving and grow- in her husband's second administration and her concerns about how her husband is perceived. These and other incidents reflect the dual nature of Mrs. Reagan's role in the administration, a role that combines what her friends call a powerful protective streak for her husband and her own contribution to the day-to-day workings of the administration.

"She's the president's best friend, his closest confidante and his most trusted adviser," said Nancy Reynolds, a Washington lobbyist who is a close family friend. "Since the re-election she's more relaxed and more confident than I've ever seen her."

Several factors have emerged in recent months to provide Mrs. Reagan with new influence, a White House aide said. Perhaps more important, she has altered the image from the early days of the first Reagan administration that portrayed her as a woman whose interests appeared to focus a great deal on designer clothes, expensive china and wealthy friends.

According to White House officials, Mrs. Reagan's influence is partly the result of the vacuum created by staff shifts, especially the coming departure in May of Michael K. Deaver, the deputy White House chief of staff, who has overseen the president's schedule often under Mrs. Reagan's guidance. Mr. Deaver, who is leaving for a public relations job, often spoke with Mrs. Reagan three or four times a day.

Nancy Reagan napping during Mr. Reagan's unsuccessful quest for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976.

Meanwhile, Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, has become attorney general, replacing William French Smith, who is returning to California, as is William P. Clark, the former interior secretary.

"Her anchors are gone," a former White House official said.

"Reagan will rely more and more on her as the second term progresses," said another former White House official. "He won't have the old-timers with him."

Although Mrs. Reagan rarely involves herself in specific policy issues, her influence is now centered on what one official termed "personnel and tone and how people see the president."

Even such a close friend as Mr. Deaver irritated her recently when newspaper reports disclosed that he had purchased a BMW automobile at a discount price while on official business in West Germany. A White House official said Mrs. Reagan was also concerned about potential embarrassment to the president as a result of the highly publicized divorce and remarriage of the U.S. ambassador to Austria, Helene von Damm, a long-time Reagan aide.

Further, Mrs. Reagan was described by one official as relieved when Raymond J. Donovan resigned as labor secretary after a New York judge refused to dismiss a conspiracy case against him. In fact, it was an open secret in the White House that she wanted Mr. Donovan to depart after Mr. Reagan's re-election.

According to friends, Mrs. Reagan has struggled hard to remove the gilded image that marked her early years in the White House and, the friends say, deeply upset her. Sheila Tate, her former press secretary, says that as early as 1980 Mrs. Reagan insisted to aides that she wanted to get involved in drug abuse programs but was uncertain how to do it.

"We kept saying the issue is a drag, depressing, but she persisted," said Miss Tate, who added that the delay in shaping Mrs. Reagan's role was partly the result of the shooting of Reagan in 1981 and his convalescence.

Mrs. Reagan's involvement in drug rehabilitation programs among the young was one of the reasons cited by Richard Wirthlin, the White House pollster, for a 20-point increase in her approval rating, which climbed to 82 percent in a recent poll of 1,500 people.

INSIDE

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■ **A Senate panel** barred the diversion of foreign aid money to Nicaraguan contras. Page 3.

■ **European** ready-to-wear collections had high points but no startling surprises. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ **Oscar nominees** for best actor and actress analyze the roles that put them in the running for the Academy Award. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **A group led** by T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman, said it may seek control of Unocal Corp., the big oil company. Page 11.

Hungary Leader Re-Elected

Agence France-Presse

BUDAPEST — Hungary's Communist Party leader, Janos Kadar, was re-elected Thursday to the post he has held since 1956. He took the title of general secretary, however; previously he was known as party first secretary.

Charter 77: In Pain but Alive

Czechoslovak Dissident Group Survives Against the Odds

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — In the Soviet bloc, Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 is an example of survival against the odds.

Eastern Europe's oldest dissident group, marking its eighth anniversary, recently issued a lengthy restatement of principles, in part to remind the world that it still exists and in part to clarify for supporters what the movement stands for.

Charter 77's field of comment has broadened since its founding in 1977 in defense of human rights. In recent years, it has produced reports on such diverse topics as pollution, rock music and drugs. Its aim, supporters say, is to offer Czechoslovaks an alternative voice to their Communist government.

A lengthy appeal recently issued by the charter movement called for the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the creation of an association of "free and autonomous" European nations. "Perhaps such an ideal seems a dream," the 17-page document said. "Yet we are convinced that it represents the will of most Europeans."

Going up against one of the sternest regimes in the Communist world has been a painful experience for many signers of the charter. Many have been or are still being prosecuted, and often imprisoned, for participating in the movement.

Most of the supporters have endured a variety of forms of harassment, from loss of jobs to permanent police surveillance to exclusion of their children from universities.

On March 11, police in Prague raided an apartment where 48 persons, many of them supporters of Charter 77, were viewing newsreels of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. All were detained, some for as long as two days, then released.

"We offered dialogue to the state at the beginning, without illusions, of course," said Eva Kanturkova, a writer and one of those present at the clandestine film showing. "But the only dialogue we've had has been with the state security service."

For all the international attention that Charter 77 has generated, it has made little measurable impact inside Czechoslovakia.

'They've been more effective in making their point to the outside world than to their fellow citizens.'

"They've been more effective in making their point to the outside world than to their fellow citizens," a Western diplomat in Prague observed.

In contrast, the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR, which formed about the same time, laid an educational and organizational network that facilitated the rise in 1980 of the independent Solidarity union movement. KOR eventually dissolved and some of its members served as elected representatives of Solidarity or senior advisers to it.

Dissent in Czechoslovakia was never reinforced, as it was in Poland, by strong independent protest movements among workers and students or by the Roman Catholic Church, which is tightly controlled by the Prague government. "Charter has remained a single stream of overt dissent rather than one of several mutually reinforcing currents," said H. Gordon Skilling, a Canadian professor, in a 1981 study.

Charter 77 insists that it does not aim to be a mass movement. Supporters number about 1,200, and the group has been gaining only several dozen new ones per year.

"It is not an organization nor a basis for opposition activities," said an anniversary statement issued in January. "Charter 77 has no members, only signatories. It is not something one can join or leave, only sign.

"It does not intend to enunciate its own programs of political or societal changes or reforms. Its goal is the rehabilitation of people as the true subjects of history.

"What a person can gain is the feeling of being liberated, the feeling of being true to himself, the feeling of being publicly responsible again, the feeling of having left the forum of general indifference and of not participating, with his silence, in matters that are evidently immoral."

Charter 77 is represented by three spokesmen who change from year to year. Their names are attached to the documents released irregularly in the group's name. The three used to be chosen to reflect the major factions — ex-Communists, Roman Catholics and non-Communist intellectuals. This year, all have leftist backgrounds.

How are subjects chosen for charter reports? "There is no bureaucratic approach," explained Jiri Dienstbier, a spokesmen for the group. "Someone usually comes up with an interesting idea. But that's not enough.

"You need a group of people to do the research. For instance, for five years we tried to prepare a document on ecology but weren't satisfied. We finally published one last year that was written by a commission of government specialists who couldn't get their study published officially."

The example highlighted the help that Charter 77 sometimes receives from establishment insiders. Charter provides them with an outlet for information that a Communist censor has blocked. Another such case involved a report on health care drafted by doctors working in medical institutions.

"We are not so totally disconnected from society as is sometimes thought," Mr. Dienstbier said.

The Associated Press

Karen Nicholson, Major Nicholson's widow, after a service in Berlin for her husband.

U.S. Will Boycott Ceremony on Elbe

(Continued from Page 1)

send Communist veterans of the anti-Nazi underground resistance movement as well.

According to diplomats, U.S., British and French military commanders in West Germany met Tuesday to discuss possible retaliatory measures against Soviet liaison missions that patrol in West Germany. One possible measure discussed, according to a source, was a sharp restriction on the movements of the Soviet teams *"for a limited period of time."*

French military officers were reported to be incensed at Major Nicholson's killing since they were said to have obtained assurances from Soviet officers about the safety of Allied patrols after a French observer was killed a year ago when rammed head-on by an East German truck. Under a 1947 agreement, Britain and France also have liaison missions based at Potsdam.

An American diplomat said that the Allies were reluctant, however, to take retaliatory steps that might ultimately undermine a valuable intelligence-gathering institution.

■ **Attaché's Trip Canceled**

The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The White House disclosed Wednesday that, to show irritation over the incident, the senior Soviet military attaché in Washington, Rear Admiral Ivan P. Sakulin, who had been on a guided tour of the West Coast with other attachés, had been told by the State Department to return immediately to Washington.

"We consider it inappropriate for the naval attaché to be on such a tour in light of the fatal shooting," a State Department spokesman said. "We also wanted to have the opportunity to protest the shooting in the strongest possible terms to the naval attaché in Washington."

Oleg M. Sokolov, the No. 2 official in the Soviet Embassy, was seen later at the State Department on his way to meet with Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said various steps were under consideration because of the shooting, but White House and State Department officials said there was no thought at the moment of curbing any negotiations in progress.

WORLD BRIEFS

Goetz Pleads Not Guilty in Shootin

NEW YORK (AP) — Bernhard H. Goetz pleaded not guilty Tu to charges stemming from his shooting of four youths on a New subway train. His lawyer was granted 45 days to prepare a mo quash the indictment.

Mr. Goetz's appearance in Criminal Court in Manhattan came after his indictment on four counts of attempted murder by the s grand jury to investigate the Dec. 22 shootings. The first grand indicted Mr. Goetz, 37, only on charges relating to weapons posse He did not testify before either panel, but two of the four victims te before the second.

Judge Stephen Crane kept Mr. Goetz's bail at $5,000, rejec prosecutor's request that it be raised to $20,000. In pleading for t bail, Barry Slotnick, Mr. Goetz's lawyer, said his client had, "un nately, the best-known face in the country. He couldn't flee."

Danish Workers Blockade Folketi

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Danish workers blocked nine b here Thursday and blockaded the parliament, the Folketing, to p government plans to impose a settlement in a strike and lo involving 300,000 private-sector employees.

Prime Minister Poul Schlüter had to have a police escort to get t the blockade, which delayed a parliamentary debate on the sett terms for more than an hour. Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen, a away from the Folketing by demonstrators, said later on Danish "This is an attack on democracy."

Police later broke up the crowd of demonstrators, which some said numbered up to 2,000. Two arrests were made, police sai government said Wednesday that it had agreed with the opp Radical Party on a two-year package for private and public employees and that the strikers would be ordered back to wor dispute began Sunday.

Craxi Warns of New Terrorist Thr

ROME (UPI) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy warned day of a new wave of terrorism a day after suspected Red Br guerrillas killed a prominent economist.

Ezio Tarantelli, who advocated curbs on Italian workers' an wage hikes, was shot down at the University of Rome by two young "The Red Brigades have killed again, with the same technique same macabre ritual as usual," Mr. Craxi said after a Cabinet meeting. "This strategy is aimed at mobilizing opinion agai economic policy of the government. It emerges clearly that it is t Brigades' intention to strike at certain labor union circles, whi hold guilty of complicity in what they consider an anti-worker ment policy."

Honduran Crisis Sparks Coup Rum

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduran military auth put an elite army unit on alert Thursday, and the government ca public calm in the face of a political crisis that spawned rumors of

The army's Cobra battalion surrounded the Supreme Court a National Congress, whose leader challenged the authority of Pr Roberto Suazo Córdova by calling for the expulsion of the chief

The crisis flared when a faction of Mr. Suazo Córdova's Liberal called Thursday for the removal of Supreme Court Chief Justice I Arita Palomo, asserting he was behind a scheme to accuse the Co president, Efrain Bugiron, of a plot to destabilize the governmen

2,000 Rioters Dispersed in Khartoum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Police and soldiers fired tear gas to disperse more than 2,000 rioters Thursday in renewed demonstrations against the government triggered by major price increases, diplomats said.

One witness, who declined to be identified, said at least three persons were killed. The report was not confirmed, however.

Police killed at least two persons Wednesday and arrested about 1,200 during rioting that broke out hours after President Gaafar Nimeiri left Sudan for the United States, where he is scheduled to have a medical checkup and, on Monday, meet with President Ronald Reagan. He arrived in Washington on Wednesday night.

United Press International reported that witnesses said students and workers looted shops, set fires and stoned cars before turning toward the U.S. Embassy, a heavily fortified building in the center city across from the main campus of the University of Khartoum.

Riot police and soldiers opened fire with tear gas, dispersing the group several hundred yards from the embassy gates.

The Associated Press reported that an official at the embassy, contacted by telephone from Cairo, said police fired tear gas to break up a crowd of 75 to 100 people advancing toward the embassy. After the rioting Wednesday, Sudanese authorities sent extra police and paratroopers to the embassy.

Sources in contact with Khartoum hospitals said at least six and possibly as many as 18 rioters were killed and an undetermined number wounded Wednesday by police.

A police brigadier, Mohammed Abdul-Jabir, said 1,200 arrests were made Wednesday.

The government said late Thursday that it had set up special courts to try rioters and that more than 300 had been sentenced since the tribunals began sitting Wednesday night. The statement from the Security Department, reported by the official press agency, SUNA, did not say what the sentences were.

"A large number of saboteurs have been arrested and will undergo trials," the statement said.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

Iraq Bombs 6 More Cities, Presses Iran for Settlement

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi government announced Thursday that it had attacked six cities in central and western Iran and a "very large naval target" in the northern part of the Gulf.

A statement issued by the official Iranian Republic News Agency said 36 people had been killed and 250 wounded in the latest day of Iraqi attacks.

Arab and Western diplomats said the Iraqi raids were aimed at continuing the pressure on Iran to accept a comprehensive peace settlement to end the 54-month conflict.

Iran on Wednesday sought the assistance of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations in persuading Iraq to accept a moratorium on attacks on cities like that he helped arrange in June.

But Iraq has been adamant that a halt to the fighting should be total. Iraqi officials said they were unwilling to accept a partial cease-fire that would create a lull in the fighting during which Iran could rebuild its forces and launch another offensive.

This theme was underlined repeatedly Thursday by the Iraqi state-controlled press. Baghdad newspapers quoted Yassin Ramodan, first deputy prime minister and commander of the 650,000-strong Popular Army, as saying that Iraq's armed forces would continue its buildup of troops and weaponry and its raids against Iranian cities unless Tehran responded to its peace appeals.

For its part, the Iranian press warned Gulf states that their more open support recently for Iraq placed them in jeopardy. The English-language Tehran Times singled out Kuwait, accusing the neighboring Gulf state of having permitted Iraq to use Bubiyan Island off its coast for military action against Iran.

President of Singapore Resigns Amid Treatment for Alcoholism

Reuters

SINGAPORE — President Devan Nair resigned Thursday because of alcoholism, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said. Mr. Lee told Parliament that Mr. Nair, 61, was in a hospital where he was being treated for mental disorders caused by excessive drinking.

Singapore's president performs only a ceremonial role as head of state. Under the constitution a new president is to be elected by Parliament.

Mr. Nair, a former trade union chief, was taken on March 16 to a hospital in Singapore from Kuching, capital of the eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak, where he was on a private visit. He was initially diagnosed as having serious liver failure.

Mr. Lee, a longtime associate of Mr. Nair, said doctors later concluded that the president was in "an acute confusional state due to alcohol superimposed on a long-standing condition caused by alcohol dependency."

"The president's mental state at present fluctuates between lucidity and mild confusion, and disorientation," Mr. Lee told Parliament.

Mr. Nair said in a letter to Mr. Lee that he was only a "moderate social drinker" when he was elected president in October 1981 for a four-year term, Mr. Lee said.

UN to Pull Unessential Lebanon Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The United Nations has ordered its agencies in Lebanon to withdraw unessential employees because of a series of kidnappings of foreigners. But a UN spokesman, Louay Djoundi, said Thursday that there was no plan to evacuate all foreign workers.

A UN spokesman in New York, Joe Sills, said Wednesday that all UN agencies in Lebanon had been asked to determine which staff members were not absolutely essential.

Earlier this month, 36 Britons and Americans who worked for the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon were withdrawn from the country.

At the United Nations in New York, Lebanon requested that the peacekeeping force remain in southern Lebanon for six more months without any change in its mandate.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, made public Thursday, Lebanon's chief UN representative, Rashid Fakhury, said his government did not feel the force needed a wider role.

The UN Security Council is expected to renew the force's mandate before it expires April 19.

In Beirut, a group that has claimed the deaths of two British diplomats in Greece and India last year said it was responsible for the latest in the two-week series of kidnappings, the abduction Monday of Alec Collett of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

In a statement, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems accused Mr. Collett, who is British, of being a spy.

Nine foreigners have disappeared in Lebanon in the past two weeks. On Wednesday, a Briton, Geoffrey Nash, was released unharmed near his home in west Beirut.

After the Collett kidnapping, his agency told expatriate staff members to leave the country.

In other developments, wire services reported that fighting broke out in the northern port of Tripoli Thursday, jeopardizing the eight-month-old Syrian-mediated peace treaty between rival Moslem militia groups. There were also reports of renewed clashes between the Lebanese Army and Christian militia forces near Sidon, in southern Lebanon.

Police in Tripoli, 65 miles (105 kilometers) north of Beirut, said two militiamen were killed and three wounded in fighting that broke out early Thursday. No civilian casualties were reported.

Militias of the Moslem fundamentalist Tahid group and gunmen from the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party fought for several months last summer, until Syria mediated a peace treaty that was signed in Damascus.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Dollar Has Passed Its Peak, Traders, Economists Believe

(Continued from Page 1)

country a less attractive place to park money. Last week, the U.S. government estimated that the gross national product in the first quarter of 1985 was growing at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, about half the level expected.

The run on savings banks in Ohio revived fears that the U.S. banking system was shaky, hurting the country's image as a safe haven for investors.

That image has also been dented by news that the United States recently became a net debtor for the first time since 1914. In other words, Americans owe foreigners more money than foreigners owe them.

This landmark had been long expected, but it served to underscore that huge U.S. trade and budget deficits leave the country dependent on an ever-growing flow of investments from abroad. Should foreigners lose confidence in the United States, those investments could be attracted only by pushing U.S. interest rates up sharply, bludgeoning the economy.

Economists can still find strong counter arguments to support the dollar.

"The market is over-discounting the bad news at the moment," said Robert Schwob, head of portfolio management at Fuji International Finance Ltd., a London unit of Japan's Fuji Bank. He predicted that the dollar would be stable to slightly stronger over the next couple of weeks as the market recognized that "it has overreacted on Ohio."

The supply of dollars outside the United States has shrunk considerably over the past few years, largely because U.S. banks reduced their international lending. Meanwhile, debtors still need to buy dollars to repay their debts.

U.S. interest rates remain higher than those in most other major industrial countries, apart from Britain. The United States is still considered a safe haven and it offers a wider range of short-term investment opportunities than do other countries.

Many economists also believe that the recent estimate of the gross national product understated U.S. economic growth and that the coming months will show a modest rebound.

Rainer Siegelkow, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank, predicted that such a rebound would help support the dollar over the next six months or so. That, he said, should give the United States time to begin reducing its budget deficit and thus lessen the chance that the dollar will eventually come crashing down.

Trial Stirs Little Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

been set up by the military as part of the conspiracy and the court is expected to question Mr. Sicat about Mr. Galman's contacts, if any, with senior military officers.

So far, no significant new evidence has been presented to the court. The hearings have consisted mainly of testimony similar to that given before the citizens' panel during its 11 months of deliberations by the same witnesses. Given the reluctance of some of those witnesses to come forward, the special three-judge court has less evidence before it than was received by the citizens' panel.

The panel was set up to conduct an independent inquiry into the Aquino assassination, but it was not a court and its findings did not carry the force of law.

The three judges hearing the case now are all Marcos appointees.

"Presumably, Marcos has more control over this court than he did over the citizens' board," a diplomat said. "The government is sending signals as to what it wants to happen. But just what effect that will have is uncertain."

For the Record

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania said Wednesday t Warsaw Pact countries had worked out differences on the future le their alliance's 30-year treaty and agreed to extend it when it expir 14, according to a statement from the official Agerpres news received Thursday in Vienna. (

Egypt's foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, met Thursday i with Eliahu Ben Elissar, chairman of the Israeli parliament's con for foreign affairs and defense.

A form of proportional representation will be introduced in F legislative elections next year, Prime Minister Laurent Fabi Thursday at a closed meeting of Socialist members of the N Assembly in Rennes, according to a party spokeswoman. Mr. Fabi the plan would be announced Wednesday. (

A Colombian airplane crashed Thursday in the country's mountains, killing all 40 persons aboard, officials said. The Airlines plane was on a domestic flight.

Peru has dropped charges against 17 peasants accused of killi Peruvian journalists in an Andean village two years ago, the a general's office said Wednesday. It said insufficient evidence h presented during the six-month trial.

A federal judge in Texas reduced on Thursday the sentence o who helped two Salvadoran refugees enter the country illegally. Th lowered the sentence of Jack Elder, 41, from a year in prison to 1 in a halfway house.

Nitze Says Nuclear Policy On Deterrence Unaltered

(Continued from Page 1)

arms control objectives to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies two weeks after Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, voiced serious public doubts about the system.

Sir Geoffrey questioned if the system, to destroy missiles with lasers and other devices, would undercut the deterrence idea. West Germany and France have aired similar doubts. Washington has offered 18 allies a share in research.

Some NATO governments have been alarmed by statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials that the space-defense system eventually could make nuclear weapons obsolete. They fear U.S. interest in defending Western Europe may wane if this happened.

Mr. Nitze said deterrence could still be the basis for a U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship if it became possible to deny an attacker the gains expected.

■ **West Germans Indignant**

West German politicians expressed indignation Thursday about a 60-day limit placed by the United States on its offer to allies to show an interest in taking part in President Reagan's space-defense program, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Volker Ruehe, foreign affairs spokesman of the governing Christian Democrats, said the time limit specified by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, "might almost be seen as blackmail."

Senior aides to Chancellor Helmut Kohl were quoted as saying the 60-day deadline, which expires in late May, was "completely unacceptable."

Government sources said Wednesday that Bonn would simply ignore Mr. Weinberger and take up the issue with Mr. Reagan personally.

The opposition Social Democratic Party also criticized the United States. The party leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said that Mr. Kohl should make clear to Washington that "we are allies, not vas the United States."

General James Abrah who heads the U.S. space-project and briefed Bonn cians on the proposal Wed told a West German inte that "if Bonn does not want part we can naturally see it f by our own efforts."

In Brussels, the Europea mission president, Jacques suggested Thursday that th pean Community set aside f take part in the space-defe gram, but the idea immedia opposition.

European funding for t space weapons researc scorned by Denmark and I and officials from other c voiced surprise at the prop

Mr. Delors said at a news ence he would propose at a meeting of EC leaders Frid the 10-nation group double search budget to fund partic in the research.

Foreign Minister Uffe mann-Jensen of Denmar quoted by a spokesman as "Delors must have got hi mixed up. April Fools' Da till Monday."

The Danish parliament Tuesday to take no part i weapons research, only hou Mr. Weinberger formally the NATO allies plus Japa tralia and Israel, to particip

Irish officials also rejec involvement, reaffirming t land, the only non-NATO believed the EC should with security and defense i

■ **Weinberger 'Satisfied'**

Defense Secretary Weinb "very satisfied" with the W ropean defense ministers' e ment of research for the sp fense program and hope governments will particip rectly in the program this y cording to an interview pu Thursday in Paris, The Ass Press reported.

"The Europeans unani supported our research p and they welcomed our in to participate in the prog their fields of expertise," Mr berger told the Paris newsp Monde. "I very much hop will submit bids for the research contracts which company our program this

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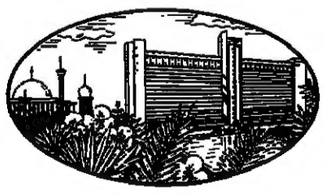

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WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE
WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

هكذا من الأصل

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S. Senate Panel Bars verting Foreign Aid Nicaraguan Rebels

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

HINGTON — The Senate Relations Committee, in a move, has voted to prohibse of any foreign-aid money rebels fighting the Nicaraovernment.

9-to-8 vote occurred on an ment to a $12.8-billion ford bill that the committee de-Wednesday night.

amendment was proposed ator Claiborne Pell, a Demo-Rhode Island, who said it not prevent the administraom asking Congress for $14 in covert aid to the rebels. oney, if approved, would be led through the Central Ince Agency and not through te Department's foreign aid

concern was that the adation might try to use ford funds to get around the existing prohibition on aid to the contras," said Senator Pell, the ranking Democrat on the foreign relations panel.

Since Congress cut off American covert aid to the rebels last year, administration officials have acknowledged that some foreign aid to Honduras and El Salvador has been used to help the rebels. In recent discussions about possible alternatives to renewed covert aid, administration officials have said they were considering channeling money through third countries.

The amendment approved Wednesday would prevent the United States from entering into "any agreement or understanding either formal or informal" under which a recipient of U.S. military or economic assistance provides aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

All of the Democrats on the committee voted in favor of the amendment, and all of the Republicans voted against it with the exception of Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland.

UPI

Senator Claiborne Pell

[In an action aimed mostly at China, the committee voted, 13 to 3, to bar aid for family planning programs to any country that permits infanticide or coerced abortion, The Associated Press reported. The vote came on an amendment to the aid bill by Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina.

[The committee adopted another amendment by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, blocking funds for "any program for population planning" in China. Chinese government rules that limit families to one child reportedly have led to cases of baby girls being killed by parents who had hoped for a boy.]

The vote on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels occurred after a lengthy debate and followed defeat of a broader amendment proposed by Senator Christopher Dodd, a Democrat of Connecticut, which would have prohibited foreign aid to any country that was providing aid to the rebels.

Senator Pell acknowledged that his amendment could not prevent the administration from seeking to finance the rebels through other agencies, such as the Department of Defense. But he argued that the vote would send a signal to the administration.

■ **U.S. May Petition OAS**

The United States said it will ask the Organization of American States to find a "satisfactory resolution of the Nicaraguan problem" if the Contadora countries fail to produce a peaceful settlement, United Press International reported from Washington.

U.S. Ambassador J. William Middendorf 2d said Wednesday in an OAS permanent council meeting, "In the final instance, the OAS has a responsibility to assure peace in Nicaragua," since in 1979 it withdrew support from the Somoza government.

But several Latin American countries reiterated support for the Contadora process. Edgard Parrales, the Nicaraguan ambassador, said: "Had the United States kept out of the region, we would have been able to reach an understanding with our neighbors a long time ago."

The ambassadors from Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala supported the U.S. position.

razil Says Old Regime early Bankrupt Nation

United Press International

PAULO — Brazil's new government said Thursday e outgoing military regime country virtually bankrupt. statement coincided with an nouncement that President-elect edo Neves was battling a perative infection. Doctors e might not be able to take for as long as 90 days.

ernment ministers reporting e President José Sarney said had found that the outgoing y government of João Bapigueiredo had left the nation in the red.

nth Minister Waldir Pires e Figueiredo government hid -billion deficit in the health ystem, artificially projecting nly $134 million.

an aide to Agriculture Minedro Simon said that only million was budgeted for the arm program, against a $2.1- requirement. Mr. Simon d that lost farm aid could "social conflict" from hungry ts.

"The inheritance of the new government is so tragic that acting President Sarney will have to lay it squarely before the nation," said Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a leader in the legislature.

Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles said that because of the administration's austerity pledge, some government programs would have to be cut to make up for the shortages.

Brazil is pledged to austerity in agreements made with the International Monetary Fund, in exchange for continued loans to help with its $102-billion foreign debt.

Meanwhile, the government announced Thursday that Mr. Neves had developed an infection since undergoing surgery for a third time on Tuesday, but that tests showed the problem was "being controlled."

Mr. Neves, 75, spoke with his wife Thursday, ate solid food and walked a few steps in his hospital room. But doctors cautioned that he was not out of danger.

Mr. Neves fell ill on the eve of his inauguration, which was scheduled for March 15, missing the ceremony that was to make him Brazil's first civilian president in more than 20 years.

"Sarney is acting president in fact as well as in name," said Senator Cardoso. "He must and will make the decisions the nation needs and he will have ample political support."

Some analysts, however, said Mr. Sarney might face strong opposition from the left. Unlike Mr. Neves, who consistently opposed the military regime, Mr. Sarney backed the generals when they took office in 1964 and moved to the opposition only last year.

Unit's Chief Gets ear Jail Sentence

Reuters

NAU, West Germany — The of a West German construcquipment company whose ed to the country's largest ng crisis of the 1980s was here Thursday for six years ne months.

land Spicka, 43, former chief tive officer of the Wibau AG of the now-bankrupt IBH ng AG, was found guilty of nting malpractice, credit and breach of trust.

Public Aspect of Private Talks

Arms Negotiations Are Confidential, but PR War Isn't

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks got under way in Geneva this month, the public promptly got a taste of the rhetorical posturing that will accompany the secret bargaining over weapons.

An example surfaced Wednesday when the Soviet delegation called in reporters to challenge a news article that had appeared in the International Herald Tribune on Wednesday.

The article, written by United Press International, said the negotiators had discussed space-based anti-missile systems Tuesday in what was described as the first substantive round of the talks. But the Soviet spokesman insisted that the talks concerned ways to avoid militarizing space, rather than defensive missiles.

When a U.S. official who had briefed reporters about Tuesday's talks was asked about his earlier comments, he denied that the UPI story reflected his original statement.

His comment, however, must be interpreted in the light of the diplomatic ground-rules that impose confidentiality on the talks. The U.S. official, who reporters insist mentioned the space defenses in his briefing, apparently was obliged to backtrack rather than acknowledge that he had slightly violated the confidentiality rule.

The seeming attempt to present publicly the U.S. point of view on the talks was countered by the Soviet reiteration of its own interpretation — a skirmish in public diplomacy that is likely to be the start of verbal dancing on the head of a pin.

Any breakthrough in negotiations is likely to be kept secret while negotiators try to conclude an agreement. Meanwhile, statements and even artful leaks are usually related to political positioning, not to the substance of the talks.

For example, tight secrecy was maintained in 1982 during the probing between U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva about intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The so-called "walk in the woods" occurred during those talks, when the chief delegate of each side agreed privately on a formula to put to their governments. The substance of the proposal was leaked in Western capitals only after an apparent Soviet disavowal.

But the battle for public opinion in the media is ever present as the private talks continue. This week's incident highlighted a fundamental difference between the two sides — their clash of views about how the subsidiary talks on space weapons should be approached.

In the Soviet view, the Geneva talks are designed to prevent what Soviet spokesmen call an arms race in space — a phrase referring to the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan administration's program of research into defensive arms in space capable of intercepting Soviet missiles, which is popularly known as "star wars."

President Ronald Reagan has said that this research program will not be impeded by the Geneva talks.

In the U.S. view, the Geneva talks are a forum to persuade Soviet officials to discuss how such defensive missiles, if they prove feasible, might be phased into service to enhance international stability.

The two governments, anxious to resume the Geneva talks, apparently have agreed to disagree on this point. But the difference is the centerpiece of the propaganda war about space defenses as each side seeks international support for its position.

The quarrel over space weapons is a major stumbling block in the negotiations, which cover, in addition to space defenses, intercontinental missiles and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. In agreeing to the three-tier talks, the Soviet Union said that no result could emerge from any of the subsidiary talks unless agreement is reached on all three levels.

Many diplomats expect the Soviet Union at some point to demand a moratorium on the research and development of space-based weapons as a condition for continuing the talks.

U.S. officials, anticipating that move, have insisted repeatedly that the United States intends to continue its research on space-based defenses. Thus, any such Soviet move would appear to be an attempt to sabotage the disarmament process.

The Reagan administration contends that a moratorium on space-weapon research would leave the West behind the Soviet Union in this field and could not be verified.

Soviet propaganda and diplomacy are trying to mobilize public opinion in Europe and elsewhere to press the Reagan administration to slow its military programs, contending that it would improve the climate for the Geneva talks.

Despite the news blackout in Geneva, comments and leaks about the substance of the talks have already started emerging elsewhere.

For example, the chief Soviet negotiator, Victor P. Karpov, recently said on Soviet television that U.S. research on space defenses was undermining the Geneva talks.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, then protested against what he described as a breach of confidentiality.

U.S., Soviet Discuss Mid-Range Weapons

The Associated Press

GENEVA — In the longest session yet, U.S. and Soviet arms-control negotiators met for nearly four hours Thursday to discuss medium-range nuclear weapons for the first time in 16 months.

The session, between teams headed by Maynard W. Glitman and Alexei A. Obukhov, was the third and final meeting this week by the subsidiary groups at the Geneva talks. It lasted three hours and 45 minutes, at the Soviet mission.

F.H. Bartholomew, 86, Dies; Reporter, Executive at UPI

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank H. Bartholomew, 86, chairman emeritus of the news agency United Press International, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Sonoma, California.

Mr. Bartholomew joined the former United Press as a reporter in Portland, Oregon, in 1921 and retired in 1972 as chairman of the board of what had become United Press International after a merger with the International News Service. He was an award-winning war correspondent as well as a news executive at the agency.

He became president of United Press in 1955 after serving as a correspondent in the Pacific in World War II, the Chinese civil war, the Korean War and the early fighting in Indochina. Mr. Bartholomew oversaw the merger with the International News Service in 1958 and was elected chairman of the agency in 1962.

Mr. Bartholomew combined a talent for both reporting the news and directing the news-gathering operation. He was drawn to the scene of action as a reporter even after becoming an executive. He was named a vice president 1938 and became first vice president in 1954.

But in the intervening years he traveled as a correspondent to the several Pacific fronts in World War II, covering developments in New Guinea, the Aleutians, Okinawa and the Philippines. He was the United Press correspondent at the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay in 1945, at the atomic bomb tests on Bikini in 1946 and at the fall of Shanghai to the Communists in 1949.

asey Held Stock in Companies Working for CIA

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — William J. director of the Central Intelce Agency, owned stock in al companies that had con- with the agency before he lished a blind trust in late according to CIA documents. e Central Intelligence Agency ments were released to the pri-Center for National Security es in response to a request r the federal Freedom of Ination Act, which makes many nment documents available ablic scrutiny.

me of the companies' con- were for secret operations others were unclassified. CIA als refused to identify any of ontracts for security reasons. is not known whether Mr. Catill owns stock in companies hold CIA contracts because all nancial transactions are now led by the administrator of his trust, and its contents cannot ade public.

tti Volz, a CIA spokeswoman, Mr. Casey had used an elabo- screening arrangement "pre- to avoid any possible suggesof conflict of interest." She the arrangement is still used oldings that have not been d in Mr. Casey's trust.

nder the arrangement, she said, Casey's top deputies determine her a CIA matter might pose a ct with Mr. Casey's holdings. ch cases, the officials notify Mr. Casey, who has the option of selling his stock or disqualifying himself from the issue.

AP

William J. Casey

Mr. Casey described the procedure in a May 1982 memo to his staff that was among the documents made public. He said that in cases where his "holdings involve companies doing business with the agency," he would decide on an investment-by-investment basis "whether to dispose of the holding or make it subject to the screening arrangement."

Mr. Casey set up the blind trust in October 1983 after members of Congress criticized his stock trading.

In setting up the trust, Mr. Casey did not include 34,755 shares he owns in Capital Cities Communications Inc., the conglomerate that has proposed a $3.5-billion takeover of American Broadcasting Companies Inc.

The CIA said Mr. Casey was following rules of the Office of Government Ethics that do not allow an official to include in a blind trust a block of stock that makes up more than 20 percent of his holdings, as Mr. Casey's Capital Cities stock did. A CIA statement said that Mr. Casey notified Congress about his retention of the stock.

The CIA said it was "a matter of indifference" to Mr. Casey whether that stock was in his blind trust and that he has asked his attorney to explore whether it could be placed in the trust.

The agency documents show that CIA officials frequently discussed Mr. Casey's finances in internal memos before he created the trust. Many of the memos involve updates on Mr. Casey's holdings.

On July 22, 1982, for example, CIA officials were told that Mr. Casey had bought stock in 10 companies, including Delta Airlines and General Motors, and sold his holdings in Federal Express. A July 28, 1982, memo said Mr. Casey had bought stock in Abbott Laboratories and sold shares in IBM Corp.

Another memo, to the CIA general counsel, Stanley Sporkin, was entitled, "Casey Oil Sales and Agency Reports Relevant to Oil." It contained "a summary of Mr. Mr. Casey's oil stock transactions from mid-1980 to the present."

"Clearly, an enormous amount of government time was spent catering to Mr. Casey's desire to continue buying and selling stock," said Morton H. Halperin, director of the nonprofit National Security Center, which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

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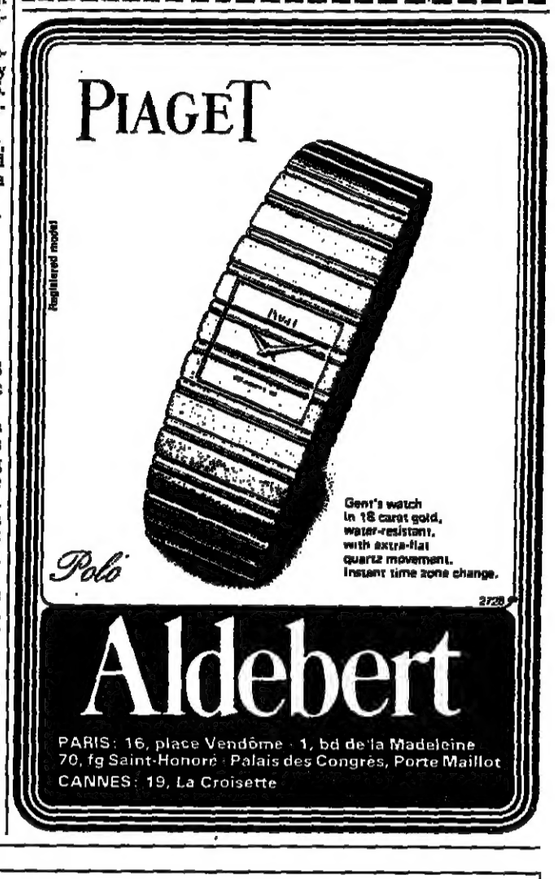

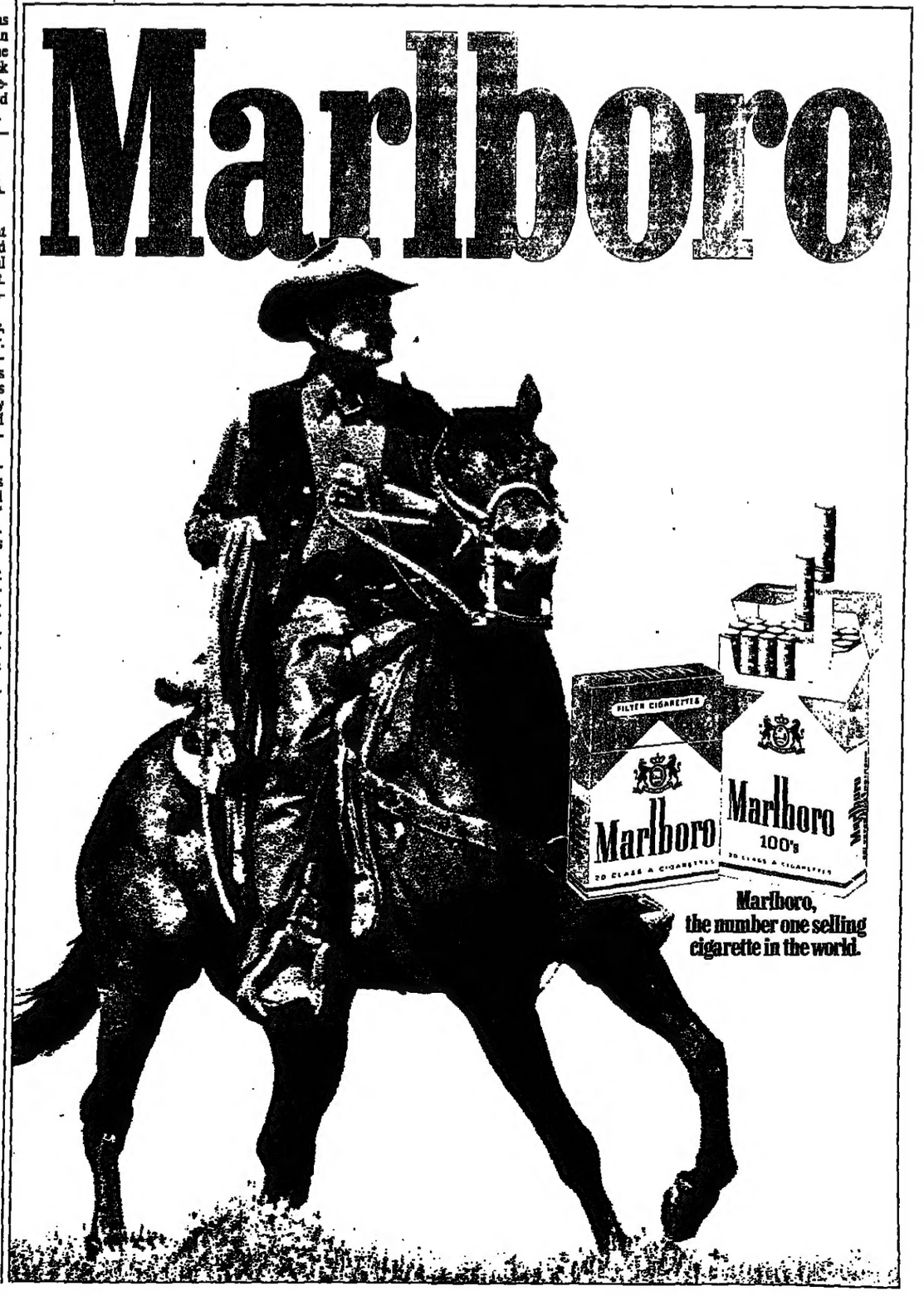

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هكذا من الأصل

uropean Ready-to-Wear Season

om Sportswear to Curves Without Revolution

By Hebe Dorsey
ternational Herald Tribune

RIS — From Milan to on and Paris, the European -to-wear collections have heir high points but no star- revolution.

e main thread through these major cities was the emer- of active sportswear for day life — namely ski pants bulky, hand-knit sweaters.

PARIS FASHION

ly shearling added an out- sy note. Coats, with a lot of quarter lengths, were more rtant than dresses. Al- gh Yves Saint Laurent ed minis, the look was gen- y long, with big shoulders wide lapels framing tiny s.

splaying the female body, recently glorified by Azze- Alaïa, was another major , with sculptured garments wing every curve. The return e shape made all these col- ons strongly European, and t away the shapeless, lay- look of the Japanese.

olor was another important ent, with the palette switch- to purple and fuchsias and from the bright primaries st season.

terms of talents, both ni Versace and Giorgio Ar- lead the Milan fashion while in Paris, there was a ing of the cards. Full focus on Claude Montana and -Paul Gaultier.

manuel Ungaro, Valentino Karl Lagerfeld for Chanel vered professional collec- s, as safe as money in the k. Thierry Mugler fared bet- than usual. Retailers said that as ironed out his production blems. Saint Laurent was still ybody's favorite designer retailers were divided. Some d it. Others found it repeti- and too much on the safe

was a good season for knits, Gaultier's tapestry sweaters ing up everywhere and influ- ng the new prints on silk fab- The floral effects combined paisleys made for a roman- nostalgic look.

Many collections suffered n excessive staging. In an ef- to be different, designers e fallen into more and more plicated ways of showing r clothes. The result was of- to their disadvantage. The one who did not fall into this trap was outsider Alaïa, who showed in his showroom without music or props of any kind.

Charlie Gerh

Operetta look by Kenzo and a tight-fitting dress by Alaïa.

Kenzo is the most poetic of Paris designers and seems to be perpetually living in a child's world. His whimsical collection included Bavarian folklore, Peruvian peasants and a good dose of fairy-tale characters, including Snow White. The podium was filled with sleighs, mastiffs on leash and page boys courting beautiful damsels under showers of confetti.

The Bavarian Operetta look included white peasant skirts over colorful petticoats and decorated with multicolored rows of ribbons. Flat peasant boots were edged with fur, heads were wrapped around in big mohair scarves and Russian blouses were tucked into baggy muzhik pants.

As usual, the look was utterly cheerful because of Kenzo's riot of colors, with reds and yellows and hot pinks all thrown in together. When Kenzo showed miniskirts, which he did quite often, he had them over blue or red legs. The look was not only young but virtually junior.

Knits, always a strong point here, had the ethnic beauty and coloration of South American Andes peasants. Serapes, in contrasting patterns, were thrown over the shoulders. The fairy-tale part of this show had page boys in bright floral velvets and princesses in crinkly taffetas.

At Alaïa's, the story once again was the body. This designer, who can be held responsible for the curves' revival, went one notch further with clothes that fitted like a second skin. Although Alaïa is an outsider — he does not show with the rest of Paris designers — he is considered one of Paris's most influential designers, an accomplished technician and a peerless tailor.

He even made ski pants sexy, with intricate back seams outlining the derrière. This he had already done on sexy little skirts that have been heavily copied. The contrast between these figure-moulding ski pants and bulky white alpaca sweaters made the models look even more vulnerable. Another interesting group was all the tailored jackets, including a gray one, over ski-pants, which was like reinventing the pant-suit.

Other high points included tailored coats unmatched in Paris, interesting shearling with cloud-patterns over them and reversible mink coats. Alaïa, who in the past has designed costumes for the Crazy Horse Saloon, also showed silk jersey dresses so revealing that even the models seemed embarrassed to parade them.

Seoul Hands Boat, Crew And Bodies To Chinese

United Press International

KUNSAN, South Korea — Two crew members cried and begged for their lives Thursday as South Korea returned a Chinese torpedo boat and its crew a week after a mutiny caused the vessel to drift into South Korean waters.

The radio operator, Du Xinli, 20, and the navigator, Wang Zhongrong, 19, were handed over to Chinese authorities along with coffins containing the bodies of six other crewmen who died during the mutiny. Also transferred were nine sailors from the torpedo boat who survived the mutiny unhurt and another two who were injured.

The two mutineers were confined in a cabin of the torpedo boat as the vessel was towed by a destroyer to the transfer point, in the Yellow Sea, 155 miles (250 kilometers) off the Korean coast. Later, Korean officials said, the two shed tears when they learned that they were being returned.

"They begged for life, in tears," during the 12-hour journey by destroyer to the meeting point, an official said.

The Beijing Foreign Ministry confirmed that China had received the boat and all crew members. The two nations do not have diplomatic ties.

The message thanked South Koreans for "their assistance," but gave no details on the fate of two mutineers.

The ship was returning home last week from a naval exercise when two of its crew mutinied and the vessel ran out fuel, drifting into South Korean territorial waters. It was spotted by a South Korean fishing boat and was towed to a small island late Friday.

South Korean officials said that Mr. Du and Mr. Wang, armed with automatic rifles, fired at their superiors on the bridge after being disciplined.

The two could not be treated as defectors because they mutinied out of personal, nonpolitical grievances, South Korean officials said.

The Chinese expressed their gratitude by presenting 25 bottles of Chinese liquor, 15 cases of beer, 30 cases of wine, and 30 cartons of cigarettes.

Von Weizsäcker to Visit U.S.

Reuters

BONN — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany will visit Washington next week for talks with President Ronald Reagan and U.S. senators, his office announced.

South Africa: Adrift in a Sea of Violence

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The wheel, it almost seemed, had come full circle. On the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, the police guns blazed again, this time in Langa township, near Uitenhage, just back from South Africa's southern coastline. At least 19 blacks died and 35 were hospitalized.

The temptation among commentators was to say things had not changed over the 25 years. But this time there was a difference.

At the time of the Sharpeville killings in 1960, when 69 blacks were killed by the police, the white-led nation, steered then by Hendrik Verwoerd, seemed encased and protected in an ideology not questioned by its architects, sure of the course Afrikanerdom was taking. After the killings at Sharpeville, and a sweeping crackdown on dissent, there came what many scholars regard as 16 years of black acquiescence in the townships, before the Soweto uprisings of 1976.

Last Thursday, however, 25 years to the day after Sharpeville, there was a shift, if not in tactics, then in mood.

"For the first time I can remember," a Western diplomat said on the day of the shootings, "there is no blueprint" to define the government's view of the future.

Compared with 1960, the white authorities seemed adrift, reliant as

NEWS ANALYSIS

ever on force but unable to provide any other answer to the questions spawned by their own troubled racial history.

Apartheid's provisions for the black majority — that none would ever be permanent residents of white South Africa, but rather would be citizens of tribal homelands — have been abandoned. But in their place, the authorities have not found a new formula to cope with a growing black population. Instead of leading, the government increasingly seems to be reacting to pressures created by others.

The killings left the white authorities embattled and defensive, evidently determined not to lose face and refusing even to acknowledge that the cause of violence might lie beyond the "agitators" and "intimidators" the government blames for unrest.

Young blacks responded to the killings by creating a kind of anarchy in neighboring Kwanobuhle township, slaughtering in vengeance fellow blacks considered stooges, forcing government servants, including black policemen, to flee, effectively breaking down the icons of state power in a challenge that the government could meet only by further force.

South Africa's president, Pieter W. Botha, faces a plethora of problems. The economy is in deep crisis.

His plans for limited change — a departure from traditional apartheid designed to secure continued white hegemony — have won scant credibility among nonwhites.

But if there is a single, burning issue confronting the authorities it is the growing lawlessness in the nation's black townships.

In many such places these days the symbols of the government writ — black-led community councils, liquor outlets owned by local authorities and the homes of black government officials — have been razed by crowds. Those emblems have been replaced by armed police, an implicit acknowledgment that the government's writ in such places runs only because the white authorities maintain massive superiority in firepower over a largely unarmed black population.

Mr. Botha says that no one will stop him from keeping law and order. Liberal commentators assert that his methods only lead to further alienation among blacks, whose demands for democracy outstrip the government's ambiguous offer of citizenship, political and land rights to "qualified" blacks.

Secret Toy Case Fizzles in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Charges that a senior British civil servant breached the Official Secrets Act were dropped Thursday after a court was told that the documents Alan Lowther leaked to a fellow employee dealt with toy typewriters.

Outside the Old Bailey criminal court, Mr. Lowther, 44, an executive officer in the Home Office, called the case "a disgraceful waste of public money." The prosecutor offered no evidence, acknowledging that the two pages of a confidential report on work given to prisoners were of little value and that the other employee was familiar with their contents.

Mr. Lowther said he hoped the case would be the death knell for the 1911 act's Section 2, which forbids any government employee from disclosing information to anyone unauthorized to receive it. Critics say the section is far too broad.

Six weeks ago, Clive Ponting, a senior official at the Defense Ministry, was cleared of Section 2 charges after admitting that he gave an opposition lawmaker confidential but not classified documents about the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano during the Falklands war.

School Bus Crash In South Africa Kills 41 Students

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Forty-one high school pupils died and 28 were injured when a school bus went out of control and plunged into a lake, police said.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw said 39 children drowned inside the bus and two died later in a hospital. He said 28 children were still hospitalized, some in critical condition.

The accident occurred Wednesday afternoon as the bus passed the Westdene Dam, about three miles (five kilometers) from the center of Johannesburg.

A witness said it appeared that a tire burst, sending the bus swerving into another vehicle, smashing through a fence and plunging into the lake.

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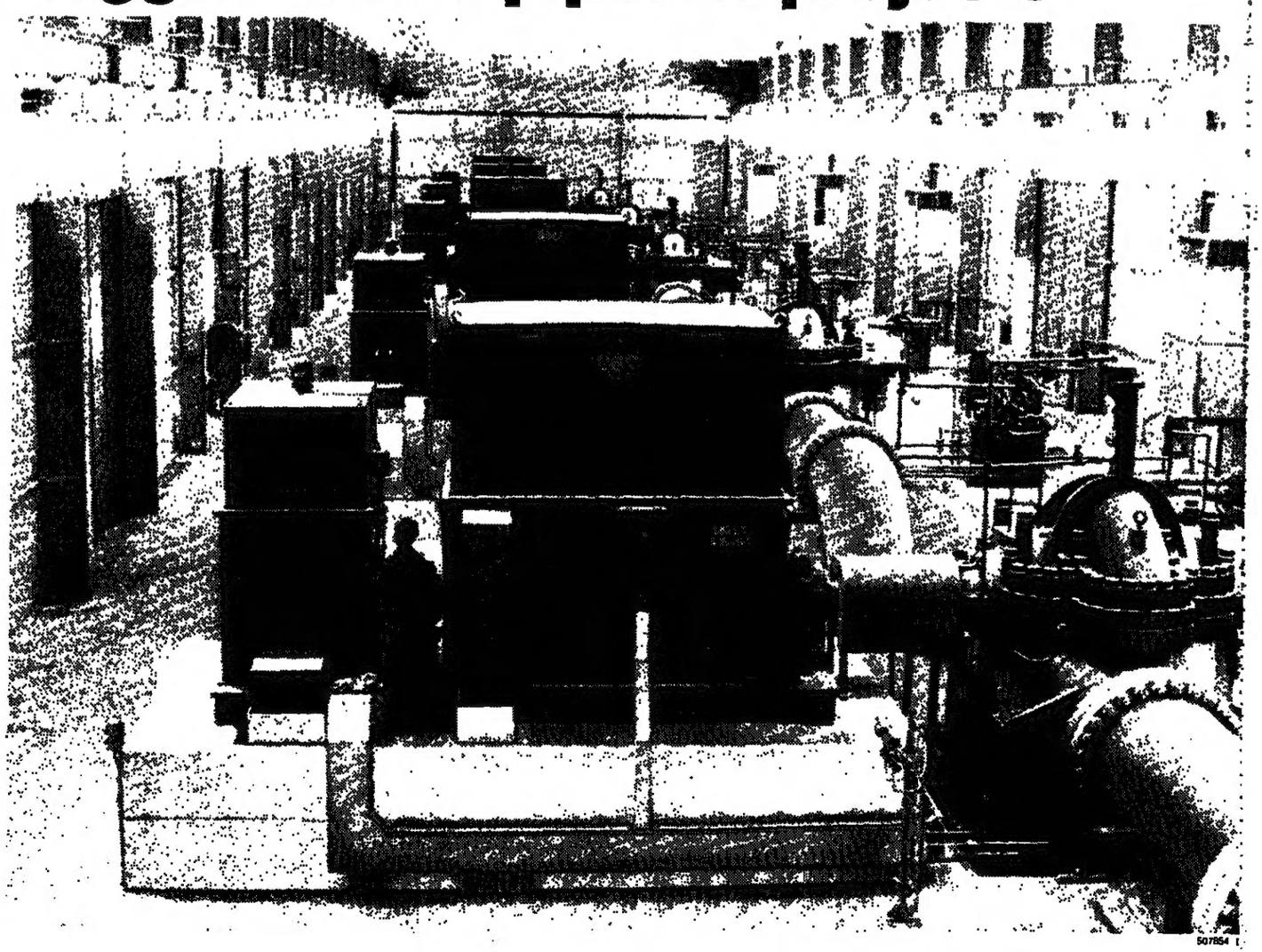

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Iraq Breaks Its Word

What is Iraq's word worth? It is bound by the Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of poisonous gases in war, yet a group of Iranian soldiers is under treatment in European hospitals for the effects of mustard gas. From this and other evidence, U.S. officials conclude that Iraq is once again using chemical weapons, in violation of the treaty it signed in 1931.

When Iran complained of chemical attacks a year ago, a United Nations team detected mustard gas and the nerve gas Tabun on the battlefield. Evidently the use of these outlawed weapons had been long premeditated. Under the guise of making pesticides, Iraq constructed plants for producing toxic gases and imported chemicals from America and Europe.

"Justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world" is the Geneva treaty's description of chemical warfare. The United States condemned Iraq's use of the poison in March 1984, and restricted the sale of the precursor chemicals, as did Europe and Japan. But one dose of the world's obloquy was not enough. Iraq has now invited another.

Both Iraq and Iran have committed many brutalities during four and a half years at war. But brutalities are seldom decisive; their only certain effect is that one leads to another. The two countries are now bombarding each other's cities. Why amid this barbarism worry about chemical weapons? Because any sustainable limit on the barbarism of war is worth keeping. Having tasted chemical weapons in World War I, Europe kept them unused in stockpiles throughout World War II. Chemical weapons can be contained, provided that they never begin to become commonplace and that those who unleash them are forced to count the world's abhorrence in the price of their use.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Latin Nonproliferation

Argentina and Brazil are holding talks to open their nuclear facilities to reciprocal visits. The missions would be an important contribution to peace and to the control of nuclear weapons in the Western Hemisphere.

Both countries have the capability to build nuclear weapons. There have been occasions over the years when each has seemed to be moving in that direction. Both have always denied it, asserting that they wanted nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. But because of a long rivalry between them, evidence of nuclear progress in either country has been grounds for anxiety in the other. Under the military government that collapsed in 1983, Argentina had been showing signs of moving purposefully toward a bomb. Both countries have declined to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, in protest against provisions that they consider discriminatory, and both have been carrying on nuclear work at sites that are not subject to international inspection under the treaty's safeguard system.

That is why it is significant that the initiative has come from Argentina and that the visits would specifically include all of their nuclear sites without exception. Both governments emphasize that the visits would not replace other regional commitments, or the more formal safeguards that already apply to some sites in each country. This agreement holds great promise for reassuring each government of the other's intentions. Perhaps it will not be limited to those two. The journal Nucleonics Week, which first reported these negotiations, says that Uruguay is also ready to join.

These talks would have been highly unlikely under Argentina's previous government. They are one of the many benefits that an elected president, Raúl Alfonsín, is bringing to his country — and not to his country alone. Progress toward the agreement has been delayed by the transition in Brazil, but there both the last government and the newly elected one have been firmly in favor of the idea.

It is a delicate business to fit together the network of treaties and understandings that try to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. As long as a few countries have the bomb and most do not, a kind of inequality is inevitably built into the general treaties. That inequality, reserving the weapons for the few, offends a number of governments, including some that have no intention of building them. Where those governments decline to join the nonproliferation treaty, regional agreements can complement it and support its purpose most usefully. When Argentina and Brazil start sending their specialists to take a look at each other's nuclear plants, they will strengthen their own security, their neighbors' and everybody else's.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Try a 'Share Economy'

These are the best of economic times for most Americans. But what of the eight million who, despite the boom, remain unemployed?

Policy-makers accept 7-percent unemployment as an unavoidable cost of stable prices. They fear that a concerted effort to reduce joblessness would trigger another round of inflation and recession. But in what may be the most important contribution to economic thought since the general theory of John Maynard Keynes, Martin Weitzman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggests an elegant way to break the link between employment and the business cycle.

He set out his plan in October in a readable little book, called "The Share Economy," that continues to stir restless interest. The core of his idea resembles profit-sharing: Change the system of fixed wages to one in which workers' incomes are determined by company performance. Almost everyone would benefit.

Most workers are paid according to contract: so many hours times the hourly rate. If the cost of extra hours is less than the extra revenues the work would yield, the employer hires more people. If workers insist on higher wages or if sales fall, they get laid off.

But suppose that labor, instead of negotiating for so many dollars an hour, negotiated for a share of company revenues. And suppose that the agreement left the employer free to hire as many more workers as he wanted. Attitudes toward hiring would be transformed.

Imagine that General Motors, for instance, agreed in such negotiations to pay its workers 70 percent of revenues. Since it would keep 30 percent, GM would want to keep hiring as long as the extra workers made a contribution to revenues. Those already employed would in effect pay part of any new workers' wages.

If there were then a recession, GM would have a strong incentive to avoid layoffs. Revenues would fall, but pay would remain a fixed percentage of revenue, so the company would gain nothing by idling productive workers.

That sounds great for GM and the workers who would otherwise be unemployed, but what about the rest of GM's workers, whose income would fluctuate according to company revenue and new hiring? Why should they buy the Weitzman idea? One reason is that the pay loss, averaged out among a whole work force, would be small. Another is job security. Most people who work for a living should be willing to take a temporary pay cut to keep fellow workers on the job during a recession.

In good times, if GM hired so many people that wages dropped substantially, the union would be free to bargain for a larger share of the profits, just as it is free now to bargain for higher wages. And if most companies switched to the Weitzman share agreement, the widespread competition for workers would ensure that no company could long get away with sub-par compensation. "The share economy" would superficially resemble the full-employment economy of World War II, when employers had to scavenge for workers — with one big difference. In a war economy the pressure of labor shortages brings higher wages and, ultimately, inflation. In the share economy, employers would always want more employees but they would not have to pay inflationary wages to get them. The link between high employment and inflation would be broken.

There is another set of virtues in the idea. Government policy-makers would no longer have to accept low growth to avert inflation. Inflation could never become locked into higher wages, so it would not feed on itself through workers' expectations of more inflation.

Could a share economy work? It does. Pay in Japan is in part determined by sales. No other economy has so successfully maintained high employment with low inflation.

There may be undiscovered flaws in Mr. Weitzman's proposition. But if the share economy delivered, think of the triumph. All the efficiency of competition would be retained: Corporate performance would still be rewarded or punished in the market. The distribution of income would not be greatly altered. But prosperity would no longer depend on the misery of the unemployed.

The share economy deserves attention and debate. The idea needs testing for analytic errors, and practical examination to see how business and labor might be encouraged to try it and learn how to manage the transition.

Ideas that promise so much usually succumb to general skepticism. But this is no crackpot scheme — not as long as society rewards work and so many people need it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR MARCH 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Roosevelt Addresses Egyptians

CAIRO — Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address at the Egyptian University [on March 28]. After a reference to the president of the university, Prince Fouad, of whom he spoke in terms of the highest praise, he said that the university holds untold possibilities for the good of the country. Wisdom and sincerity, financial and education management, and above all, character, are more important than mental subtility. No man is educated by a curriculum. Are the people ready, Mr. Roosevelt asked, for self-government with a paper constitution? Self-government is not a matter of a decade or two, but of generations. Every man must fight for himself and remember the Arab proverb, "God is patient if man knows how to wait."

1935: Murder Trial, Guernsey Style

GUERNSEY — This island is having its first murder trial in 82 years and the inhabitants are discussing it to the exclusion of all else. The defendant is Mrs. Gertrude de la Mare, who is charged with the murder of her employer, a 76-year-old farmer. Guernsey legal procedure is filled with picturesque customs dating back to Norman times. A case is tried before a bailiff, whose function corresponds to that of an English judge. The decision is given by twelve jurats. The honor of serving as a jurat is eagerly sought by every islander. One extraordinary feature is that the jurats may not retire behind closed doors, but must conduct their deliberations in public. Each jurat must speak up and give his view of the case.

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South Africa: What Means to a Fair End?

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — To think seriously about South Africa's racial dilemma is, for me at least, to make a series of false starts to nowhere.

The premise is easy enough: that it is wrong for the white minority, whose antecedents are European, to rule the black majority, whose roots are African; that it is particularly wrong that the minority should govern so ruthlessly without any semblance of the consent of the governed; that it is unacceptable in a world claiming to be civilized that any people should be denied the fundamental rights of citizenship in the land of their birth and heritage.

But since to expect the white Afrikaners to relinquish their awesome power to the black aborigines is no more realistic than expecting white Americans to hand control of America to the American Indians, the question is: How can this fundamental injustice be remedied?

Two groups of optimists think they know.

The rosy-eyed optimists are convinced that the white minority government can, by the prospect of some combination of economic pressure and international embarrassment, be nudged in the direction of racial justice.

These idealists include Randall Robinson, head of the Free South African Movement that is leading the daily pickets at the South African Embassy in Washington, and Chester Crocker, architect and defender of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement." Admittedly, the two would find little on which they could agree. But the fact is that both believe that the U.S. government, through a proper use of its diplomatic and economic influence, could move South Africa toward an acceptable solution. The key difference between them is that Mr. Crocker would use the carrot of warm relations, and Mr. Robinson the stick of economic sanction.

The bloody-eyed optimists would support Mr. Robinson, not because they believe his approach would work directly but because they are persuaded that all-out economic sanctions would hasten the day of all-out civil war, which blacks, by reason of their superior numbers, would win.

I find it hard to follow either scenario to a reasonable outcome. The ruling whites obviously value American investment and American goodwill — but surely not more than they value political and economic control of the land they have ruled for about as long as whites have ruled America. In other words, whether in response to Mr. Crocker's carrot or Mr. Robinson's stick, the South African whites can be expected to do little more than put a prettier face on apartheid.

As for the path of all-out war, it is hard to see how the blacks could win. If the Pretoria government is willing have automatic weapons fired into crowds of black mourners, knowing that the eyes of those whose goodwill they covet are watching, what would they stop at if their very survival was at stake? Is it really credible that the most sophisticated military establishment on the continent would balk at carpet-bombing the black townships if it came to that?

Perhaps the most seductive aspect of the various disinvestment proposals is the fact that white South Africans seem to react positively to them and black South Africans seem to encourage them. Both responses may be misleading. What the black majority seems to favor, and what the white minority seems to react to, is the *threat* of disinvestment. As with the blackmailer who threatens to reveal some dark secret, the threat is effective; the actual delivery is worthless.

I have heard the boldness of black South Africans who insist that while the economic ruin that disinvestment and severing of relations with the Western world could bring would hurt them, it would hurt the whites more. Blacks are used to suffering, they say. But it occurs to me that the effect of disinvestment could be achieved by blacks themselves, simply by voluntarily giving up the jobs that disinvestment would eliminate. I find it instructive that no call for a general work stoppage has ever had much success there.

It is perfectly obvious what is wrong in South Africa. It is equally obvious what a just outcome would look like. What I find impossible to see is: How do you get from here to there?

The Washington Post.

IBM Will Stay Put and Keep Practicing Equality

By John F. Akers

The writer is president and chief executive officer of IBM.

ARMONK, New York — The debate over whether American companies should do business in South Africa has taken on new urgency. This is fueled by South Africa's continued resistance to all but the most limited reforms of apartheid and the continued suffering of blacks and other nonwhites.

Some individuals say that American firms in South Africa must now oppose apartheid more directly and publicly; others are pressing them to withdraw fully. As a result, the International Business Machines Corporation has again re-examined its practice of doing business in South Africa. We have concluded that we should remain there.

Like most American firms in South Africa, IBM practices nondiscrimination and gives equal pay for equal work. IBM South Africa continues to increase its employment of blacks, including managers, and blacks work in all major areas — sales, service, etc. — in a nonsegregated environment.

IBM, complying fully with U.S. export regulations, does not sell its products to the police, prisons, military, national-security agencies and the department that administers the passbook system for blacks.

We work to improve black education. Our largest project contributes video recorders and lessons, and workbooks in science and math, to 35 high schools in Soweto and three black teacher-training colleges.

For some critics, however, the conduct of American companies in South Africa is not the issue. They argue that only a small percentage of nonwhites have jobs with American firms, and that whatever benefits those nonwhites receive cannot outweigh the need to take a symbolic stand against racism by withdrawing completely.

I believe that people who hold this view tend to overestimate the economic and political impact that such action would have on the government. Moreover, they often underestimate how economic activity can generate social change.

Business people are not social reformers in disguise; but economic activity does have profound social effects, direct and indirect, that enhance the climate for change.

For example, any business community needs well educated employees, and all businesses want the largest number of customers possible. Both considerations give business a strong interest in opposing government policies that limit human potential and restrict freedom. It is no accident that pressure against apartheid in South Africa's white community often comes from the white business community.

Do American companies really challenge discrimination head-on? Here is what Jack F. Clarke, managing director of IBM South Africa, himself a South African, recently said in a speech there: "The laws affecting the right of a person to sell his labor must be abolished ... Laws which force a person working in a First World environment at the office to return to the deprivations of a Third World climate at night must be changed."

Mr. Clarke also called for "bringing blacks into the constitutional framework." He spoke not as a political activist but as a businessman who knows that opportunities for growth are limited by laws that deprive people of basic rights. He is thus a powerful voice for change — but not if he is not there.

IBM could depart with very little financial sacrifice. IBM South Africa generates less than 1 percent of IBM's worldwide revenues. But we believe the right thing to do is to remain and redouble our efforts to advance social equality. IBM urges other companies to do the same — many already are. Pressure on apartheid will be increased by more corporate involvement, not less.

All companies doing business in South Africa should honor the principles set forth and recently amplified by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia calling for business actively to work for change. Only a truly international corporate effort can make a difference.

Corporations have a choice. We can view South Africa as a tragedy, wash our hands of it and wait for the explosion that may or may not come, regardless of what we do. Or we can do business in a way that provides a model for a society in which black, white, Asian and "colored" might some day enjoy peace and freedom. This may be an impossible dream, but I am not ready to give up on it.

The New York Times.

A Case for 'Iron Fist': Israel Is Entitled to Security

By Eric M. Breindel

NEW YORK — Israel's "iron fist" policy in southern Lebanon — responding to terrorist attacks against its military personnel with large-scale shelling, mass arrests and the razing of houses — is arousing considerable moral indignation in America and Western Europe, even among Israel's friends. Since Israeli military sources have suggested that the "iron fist" may soon look like a "velvet glove" compared to what is in store if terrorism in and from Lebanon continues or heightens, a second look at what is actually happening on the ground would seem in order.

Israel has a dual goal in Lebanon: to withdraw its military in an orderly fashion (although it does not intend to have the pace of the pullback dictated by terror) and to secure its northern border. This second concern — to protect the Galilee region, home to 10 percent of the country's population, from Katyusha rocket attacks and other shelling from Lebanon — was the principal aim of the Israeli invasion in 1982.

In the three years since, Jerusalem has abandoned the political aspiration that attended that undertaking: the installation of a "friendly," pro-Western government in Beirut. That, it seems, was simply not to be. Israel is now focused on far more limited, security-related concerns. Because of this, the "iron fist" policy has overwhelming public support in Israel.

It should not be hard to understand the wish to be free from the danger of constant shelling. How, after all, would Americans want Washington to respond if the northern tier of their country, from Buffalo to Seattle, was subjected to persistent rocket attacks from bases in Canada? If diplomatic remonstrations with Ottawa and the Canadian provincial governments proved fruitless, surely Americans would wish the U.S. military to take whatever steps necessary to render the endangered cities, and the lives of the people who dwell in them, free from fear and violence.

The search for political accommodation is over; the goal today is simply freedom from assault.

Israel's critics have noted with irony that Israeli soldiers are being attacked by Shiites — the very people who so warmly welcomed them on their arrival in 1982. What does this signify? True, the Israelis are now less popular than they were among certain radicalized factions of southern Lebanese. People everywhere tend to resent living under alien rule. But the terrorism on the rise now may have at least as much to do with Lebanese domestic politics, Libyan aid and Khomeini ideological inspiration as with the Israeli occupation.

The Israelis are withdrawing, after all, and their "repression" is abating. Americans, in particular, should understand that the fury of the Lebanese Shiites goes well beyond simple resentment of Israel.

What if things get worse in southern Lebanon? In the 1970s, when el-Fatah prevailed and rocket fire from its bases caused the people of Galilee to spend much time in underground shelters, it was not uncommon to hear military officials, including the late Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, speak of the possibility — if all else failed — of rendering "Fatahland" uninhabitable. Similarly drastic notions are again heard among Israelis in government and the military.

Critics ask what could justify such extreme measures. Last week a suicide car-bomb assault killed 12 Israeli soldiers and wounded 14 others. Israelis responded with an attack against the Shiite village of Zrariyah — not, it was emphasized, in reprisal, but because intelligence had established that the town had become a terrorist base. Vast quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered. No less than 34 Shiite guerrillas were killed in the gun battle and more than 100 men were taken away for questioning — from one small village.

Shiite groups throughout the region now stage some 70 attacks a week on the withdrawing Israelis.

Is the "iron fist" approach a moral or even tactical wrong? It is difficult to imagine how the aspiration to withdraw an occupying army peacefully, or to enjoy a secure frontier, can be deemed illegitimate.

Straightforward announcements — warnings, if you will — have been issued from Jerusalem time and again, making clear to the Lebanese that Israel now wants nothing more than security in the north. The search for political accommodation is over; the goal today is simply freedom from assault. Must Israel once again be judged by a moral standard so uniquely harsh that it does not even include the right of self-defense?

The writer is adjunct professor of international relations at Georgetown University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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'Let's Have A Summit — Please'

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO — In a startling flip-flop, President Reagan sent Vice President George Bush to the latest Kremlin funeral with a written invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to a get-acquainted summit meeting.

Never mind all the past statements about the need to prepare summit sessions with care lest the publicity lead the world to unrealistic expectations. Forget all previous disparagement of phony "atmospherics."

To underscore his eagerness for a handshake conference, Mr. Reagan made public his invitation to the joint global photo opportunity. First Secretary Gorbachev said nothing.

Turning the other cheek, the rebuffed president told a press conference that protocol called for the next summit meeting to take place in the United States, and again put on the public pressure. More silence from the Soviet Union's cagey new leader.

This week Mr. Reagan fairly got down on his knees. Admitting that "there have been no signals" of acceptance, he pleaded through reporters with the hard-to-get Russian. The date "depends on Gorbachev ... when it could be convenient for him."

Why, Mr. Gorbachev would not even have to make a special trip. "In times past," offered the president, rolling to a supine fallback position, "the head of state of the Soviet Union has come to the opening of the United Nations. If that is convenient for him, I certainly wouldn't see any reason why that wouldn't be for us." In other words, if Mr. Gorbachev will not come to Washington on a state visit, Mr. Reagan is hoping to be squeezed into the Soviet leader's busy schedule at the United Nations in New York this fall, perhaps between the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders.

Why all this uncharacteristic begging for the pleasure of another superpower's company? Mr. Reagan's urge to hold hands has led to a significant weakening of his position on Russian violations of past arms agreements: What used to be his pointed objections to the placement of battle-management radar and the encryption of missile telemetry that mocks the ABM treaty has, overnight, become mere "language problems between our two countries."

The killing of a U.S. army major, coldly justified by the Kremlin in its jet-shootdown mode, does not cool the suitor's ardor for a summit session. "It would make me more anxious to go to one," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan is not the first leader to adopt the notion that basic differences in interests could be overcome by the warmth of human understanding. When Winston Churchill first called for a "parley at the summit" in 1950, he disdained a meeting "overhung by a ponderous agenda ... zealously contested by hordes of experts and officials drawn up in vast, cumbrous array." John Kennedy in 1959, before he learned better, won the hearts of the hopeful by saying, "It is far better that we meet at the summit than at the brink."

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of Yalta, our palpitating sherpas should recall certain summit lessons:

- The meeting should be for the sake of the subject, not vice versa. "Things like treaties with regards to fishing rights ... " offers Mr. Reagan plaintively, "various commercial things ... these could be helped along possibly by a summit." This sort of treaty-entreating makes the president a diplomatic mendicant.
- An unstructured get-together nourishes the wrongheaded notion that the real differences between the two powers are rooted only in misunderstandings. The real trouble is not lack of communication, it is the Soviet desire to dominate.
- Only negotiations beforehand can prevent mistakes. "When a chief of state or head of government makes a fumble," wrote Dean Acheson, "the goal line is open behind him."
- The side that presses for a meeting weakens its position. When President Nixon mined Haiphong harbor before the 1972 summit conference, he showed his willingness to forgo the meeting in Moscow; the Russians showed that they wanted détente more, and Mr. Nixon went in with the psychological upper hand. Later, during Watergate, it was Mr. Nixon who needed summit talks, and the advantage was with the Soviets. The side that shows it wants the meeting more suffers for its political needs.

At this moment it is Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, who needs added legitimacy. The U.S. leader, by begging for a meeting anywhere, anytime, demeans his office and undercuts his negotiating position.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Star Wars' Together

Regarding the opinion column "The Strategic Concept Behind U.S. Aims in Geneva" (March 15):

Paul H. Nitze says that "the U.S. objective for the next decade is a radical reduction in the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms." This radical reduction is to be sought while the United States is engaged in research on space weapons that are capable of destroying nuclear missiles in flight.

If, during the next decade, the Russians have reason to believe that the United States is forging ahead toward its goal of placing defensive weapons in space, how can they be expected to agree to a reduction in offensive weapons? They will have to prepare for the worst: a unilateral breakthrough by the United States. Mr. Nitze does not discuss this peril.

If it is true that the United States would like to have a radical reduction in offensive weapons, the way to get it is to invite the Soviet Union to participate in U.S. research on defensive weapons. The Russians would be expected to accord the same right to U.S. researchers. The British and the French might be brought in on the same terms. A joint international effort of this kind would assemble a richer combination of brains and experience than any single nation could. And all parties could rest assured that no one would be gaining a unilateral advantage.

Without such an invitation, few will believe (and certainly not the Russians) that the United States has no sinister objective in hastening its "star wars" research.

J.P. MORRAY.
Eguilles, France.

Outbid the Crooks

The United States has invested much money and effort in combating drug production in South America and Mexico. Could it not use the money to buy the crops from the peasants, offering higher prices than the drug dealers and then simply destroying the crops? Why wait until processing has converted low-cost raw material into high-cost finished products and enormous amounts of cash are involved? At least this solution would raise the standard of living of Latin American farmers, at present in dire need of aid. Some may question the act of a government purchasing a crop and then destroying it, but has not the same government paid farmers not to plant?

FRANCISCO OLIVARES.
Bern.

About Mozambique

Regarding the report "Mozambique's Struggle: Now It's for Survival" (Feb. 12) by Glenn Frankel:

About 20,000 Portuguese stayed on in Mozambique. The new authorities did not allow the others to take away much of value; security measures during departure were strict.

I am among those who kept working in Mozambique, gambling that pragmatism would one day prevail. I would like to stress the importance to the economy of the presence of the above-mentioned 20,000 Portuguese. Mozambican authorities and the people are so aware of this that we Portuguese are treated there as nationals.

A. DIAS da CUNHA.
Lisbon.

The report reads in many passages like a handout of Mozambique's Marxist government. Mr. Frankel claims that there were only 12 university graduates when the Portuguese left in 1975. The first university was opened in Lourenço Marques, as Maputo was then known, in 1964, and in 1972 there were 2,140 students.

GILBERT V.D. AUE.
Singapore.

Europe and America

Regarding "Clarifying the European View of America" (Insights, Feb. 13) by Peter J. Parish:

The writer is disappointed that Europeans know so little of American history, but Americans know even less about their European forerunners. European civilization extends across 2,000 dramatic years, whereas America dates back just a few hundred years — a faraway society that has lived isolated much of the time.

He maintains that there are no European national heroes in the 18th or 19th centuries comparable to Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. What about Voltaire, Disraeli, Talleyrand, Metternich, Bismarck, Napoleon?

VITTORINO BETTILI.
Athens.

Kennedy's Politeness

In response to the opinion column "Let's Hope the Negotiators Do Better" (March 13) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire claims that the Cuban missile crisis was caused by John Kennedy's politeness to Nikita Khrushchev. Later he suggests that we should no longer take seriously a defense strategy that has demonstrably worked for 40 years, because Ronald Reagan won the election. The ideas expressed are so silly that the best way to attack them is to state them.

CARROLL CROSHAW.
Lokken, Denmark.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

WEEKEND

h 29, 1985

taging a Political Message

by Rosette C. Lamont

EW YORK — The speedy Broadway demise earlier this season of the American adaptation of "Accidental Death of an Anar-" Dario Fo's improvisational political on on the brutal police defenestration uspect in a terrorist bombing in Milan, to the larger question of the precarious of politics and drama.

spite its success in Italy, where Fo's ran for two years, and its enthusiastic tion in London and Paris, it appears the New York failure of the play that s are easier to translate than their ech- n the mind. Bottled for export, some ncratic circumstances may travel as as the regional wines of Europe.

e we in America too far removed in and spirit from the violent, grotesque ence sketched by the Italian dramatist at he calls "a farce of power"? Do we didacticism even when it masquerades r commedia dell'arte clowning? Do we that a serious message may put on an disposition? Or have we become alto- r unreceptive to plays with a political age?

ere are those who believe that Ameri- political theater is a thing of the past. are "the fervent years" of the Group ter. Who are the heirs today of Clifford s, Elmer Rice, Robert Sherwood, Paul n? A high point in political conscious- was reached in 1937, the year when Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" was atized, and Marc Blitzstein's proletar- agitprop musical drama, "The Cradle Rock," was performed despite a barrage oduction bans.

e political complexities of the postwar s gave birth to their own brand of re- sible, politically committed dramatur- The afterglow of this awareness can be cted in the plays of Arthur Miller, for ple. In "The Crucible," his most explic- mmentary on the McCarthy era, Miller ted the ways in which the social fabric of a country can be unraveled by ideological hysteria.

One feature is common to self-declared political plays: In them propaganda and literature are inextricably mixed. Such plays may indeed be on the wane in the U. S. theater today, but that doesn't mean that politics has disappeared from the theater. There is a kind of theater where politics still plays an essential part, although it is embedded below the surface — or is implicit in the cultural or social commentary of the plays. Much of what we take for granted about our culture, we have learned, is imbued with political assumptions and values. As Richard Gilman writes in his introduction to "New Plays USA 2": "Political . . . has to do with the organization of life, the communal area of values." In plays which suggest a political vision in this indirect way, the message is no longer in the text, but in the subtext.

One of the great modern masters of the dramatized subtext is Anton Chekhov, the creator of the non-event tragicomedy, a genre which foreshadowed our mid-century metaphysical forces. In Chekhov's mood plays action is replaced by rippling undercurrents and the key episodes of the protagonists' lives occur somewhere offstage.

Chekhov grew up with the conviction that the way to freedom lay in "squeezing the slave out of oneself, drop by drop." But he never belonged to a political party, nor revealed radical leanings. He thought of himself as a chronicler of society, but refused to draw ideological conclusions. By now, from the distance of time, it has become clear that his plays portray more than the stasis of individual characters — that they evoke, through those characters, a condition of the larger society — the inertia that pervaded Russia under the rigid autocracy of Alexander III when censorship squelched civic initiative and life become hopelessly stagnant. Watching "The Cherry Orchard" or "Three Sisters" requires of the audience a new way of listening. In these dramas, there is powerful political consciousness, but the full meaning emerges only after one has read or seen the plays.

The same can be said of a contemporary playwright who has often erroneously been called apolitical, Samuel Beckett. In many of his plays, the political significance, indeed, has to be inferred from the overt content. But in others, it is more evident. For example, in his short one-act play "Catastrophe," written for the Czechoslovak dissident writer Vaclav Havel when the latter was held in jail, we are shown P (the Protagonist) standing mute and motionless upon a cube while the Female Assistant of the Director is preparing him for her boss's approval. While the latter paces nervously, afraid of missing "the cancus," the young woman proceeds to remove P's cap, robe, and to roll up his trousers until his moulting head, emaciated frame and twisted, gnarled hands are revealed. But, when all is set, something utterly unexpected takes place. Slowly, P raises his bent head and peers out with a steady gaze. By this single gesture, he conveys man's irreducible spirit, the triumph of the individual conscience over a tyrannical regime that would crush it if it could.

One of the dictionary definitions of catastrophe is "an event overturning the order or system of things." Beckett suggests in minimalist terms that the individual can and must struggle against the boundless cruelty of ideological tyranny. Although nothing in the text tells us so, the image on the stage sends a clear signal, one that transcends language.

THE political substratum in non-propagandistic plays can be easier to decipher with the passage of time. From the perspective of a few decades, we can see the plight of Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman" as revealing the conditions of this America — its ruthlessness, its merciless individualism, its lack of humane values. As we get closer to our own time, and the political structures in which we live become less clear, the larger patterns can become obscured by the particular drama enacted before us. But that is the effort required by many recent plays, as contemporary American writers, particularly those who belong to the post-Vietnam War generation, have begun to acquire mastery of the subtext and the subliminal message.

In the works of many younger dramatists, America is portrayed as a strange country, mad and violent, greedy for material gains, and metaphysically blind. In Sam Shepard's "True West," Austin, the Abel turned Cain by his wicked brother's disquieting, destructive presence, proceeds to strangle that brother with the cord of a ripped-out telephone. Their mother, who has just returned to chaos from a jaunt to Alaska, comments wryly as she watches the scene: "You'll have to stop fighting in the house. . . You've got the whole outdoors to fight in."

The "whole outdoors" is the vast continent of America. In Shepard's plays it acquires mythic proportions. Once these open spaces were traversed by explorers, pioneers, prospectors, and settled by ranchers and farmers. Now, these noble American icons have been replaced by pitiful caricatures: ne'er-do-wells, small-time thieves, impoverished cowboys. Adventure, glamour, money have moved from the land to the corporate offices and Hollywood studios. Because there is nothing concrete to grapple with any longer, Shepard's protagonists — brothers ("True West"), brother/sister lovers ("Fool for Love") — duel with one another.

May's question to Eddie in "Fool for Love" hangs in the air, unanswered yet pregnant with the deepest meaning: "Why is everything a big contest for you?" It is the question American playwrights are asking of America, and the contest becomes a metaphor of the American condition — the politics independent of parties of elections.

The contest is one of the prevailing images on the American stage. It has to do with the "American dream" of success. Tragicomical in John Guare's "House of Blue Leaves,"

Lesly Hamilton

ario Fo.

Continued on page 9

Analyzing the Roles That Vie for Oscars

By Aljean Harmetz

LOS ANGELES — What kinds of performances win Oscar nominations? Is the film, the role, or the acting most important? Do the actors and actresses feel passionately about the characters they portrayed? And do they secretly expect nominations?

When the envelopes were torn open at the Academy Award ceremonies Monday night, the choices ranged from depictions of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to a reporter for The New York Times, from a rich Bostonian lady to three women struggling to keep their farms. During the weeks before the Oscar ceremonies, all five of the women nominated for best actress — Sally Field, who won, Judy Davis, Jessica Lange, Sissy Spacek and Vanessa Redgrave — and four of the men nominated for best actor — F. Murray Abraham, the winner, Jeff Bridges, Tom Hulce and Sam Waterston — shared their feelings about the characters and movies for which they were nominated. Albert Finney, who was unreachable, is quoted from an interview he gave the author in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in the summer of 1983 when he was filming "Under the Volcano."

Sally Field (for her role as Edna Spalding, a farmer's widow in "Places in the Heart."):

"In my case, it wasn't just Edna. The script of 'Places in the Heart' is so well done that it brings more attention to the role. Edna is such a complex character that she gives the actor a lot to do. Edna has to step outside her own limitations to conquer the things that happen to her.

"Without wanting to sound overly modest, I think the winning is getting the nomination. I said the same thing when I won with Norma Rae, who, like Edna, had to adjust to changing circumstances. When it gets down to five actors, it's the role that wins the award. Put Sissy Spacek or Jessica Lange in the role of Edna Spaulding, and they'd have gotten nominations. However wonderful Jessica was in 'Country,' that role would have been good to another actress too."

Sissy Spacek (for her role as Mae Garvey, a strong farm woman who must fight a flood in "The River"):

"At one time in my life I would have thought Mae Garvey was very conventional and unliberated in her role of wife, mother, center of the family. As a child, I would always talk about 'My Career.' My mother would say, 'I've had a career,' and I'd think, 'Oh, mother, having a family isn't a career.' I spent my first six years trying to kiss my elbow because some relative had told me that if I kissed my elbow I'd turn into a boy. I had to wear jeans with elastic instead of zippers because I was a girl. I couldn't take my shirt off because I was a girl.

"I always thought of my father, who's a very strong man, as a Rock of Gibraltar. Four years ago my mother died and everyone realized she was the strength in the family. Not until I lost my mother and had a child did I understand the postion in life that women hold. My mother died the day after I found out I was pregnant. I had always been the child. Six months before, I would have felt, 'What? Me have a baby?' But I felt totally prepared. It was like a relay race — passing a baton. I think of my grandmother, my great grandmother, my daughter, my granddaughters. Mae Garvey was a very silent, loving woman who didn't need to take credit for being strong. That's why the role so attracted me."

F. Murray Abraham (for his role as Salieri, the envious court composer in "Amadeus"):

"There are certain areas I won't psychoanalyze. Part of acting is a mystery. Examining it is treading on forbidden territory. You know how much in demand this role was. The director Milos Forman saw 1,000 people. I read once and I got it. It was a phenomenon and I didn't have a chance against the stars who wanted the role, and I got it because Milos wanted someone who would be identified with Salieri and not with any previous roles.

"Milos has a voracious appetite for life and he shakes a film like a bull. He can't abide an unreal moment. He'll cut you cold and make you start again. That was a godsend to me. Milos has an eye you can trust and that allows you to relax. If you don't trust your director, you direct yourself and your performance is self-conscious."

Tom Hulce (for his role as Mozart in "Amadeus"):

"For starters, it's a fabulously written character. Peter Shaffer gave flesh-and-blood life to someone we only know as a deified, angelic creature of exquisite music. The particular challenge to me was to take as many risks as I could imagine and not shy away from the controversial aspect of Mozart's life. The fact that my performance was critically controversial can be attributed to the risks I took. Some of the negative critical reaction made me angry because it was as though the critics were seeing me in "Animal House." They didn't understand there was a choice being made. It would have been easier to play something as literate as Peter's script with an English accent and to present a much more conventional picture of an artist. It's wonderful to have made the dangerous choice rather than the safe choice and to be rewarded."

Judy Davis (for her role as Adela Quested, a young English girl forever changed by India in "A Passage to India"):

"I don't know what on earth makes Americans nominate performances. I was surprised by my nomination. I wouldn't have thought my character was in enough of the film to be nominated. Peggy Ashcroft, Victor Banerjee and James Fox get major scenes where they are set up. My character is not even in much of the early part of the movie. It sounds like we all should say why we should win the Oscar. Vanessa Redgrave is one of my favorite people, and I could find a better reason for her to win than for me."

Vanessa Redgrave (for her role as Olive Chancellor, the repressed spinster feminist at the heart of "The Bostonians"):

"I feel that all I've done is play the lady Henry James wrote about, a lady who really existed. My own bluestocking spinster great cousin was one of the first women undergraduates admitted to college in London. Girls of a certain background were treated with contempt if they tried to do anything with their lives except marry for the right amount of money. Socially, there were enormous pressures to give in. They were proud women who were ridiculed, who were living in a milieu that treated them with scorn. Henry James wrote with an intense attraction and intense revulsion toward all those women. I don't share James's cynicism about those women, but none of us tried to change what James wrote. The one really basic danger for all of us actors is to try to make the characters we play as we would like them to be and not as they really are. Every woman would like to be courageous and not to be jealous or have ignoble petty feelings, but James traces in Olive the pettiness all of us would like to avoid portraying and I try scrupulously to show characters in all their unlikable moments."

Albert Finney (for his role as Geoffrey Firmin, a former British consul whose drinking is now his only vocation in "Under the Volcano"):

"Whenever I read a script I like, I think it will be so easy. It never is. He was a man who was suddenly very drunk, like someone under sodium pentothol and it had to be done straight, soggy straight with no dramatics. It was a very elusive thing to catch. And I've never been as witty as Geoffrey Firmin or as capable of feeling deep pain. I feel shallow next to him. In order to be a character who feels a deep emotion about an actress one's just met, one must go into the memory vault and mix in a sad memory from one's own life. You pull out that little drawer labeled 'Broken Heart III' and it floods your system like Proust's dipping the madeleine.

"I don't regard that as a trick. As an actor, you use anything you can. When I was doing Hamlet at the National Theater in 1975, my father died after the second preview. The next night all that stuff about Hamlet's father became, for two previews, impossible to say without weeping. After that, one started — as an actor — to use it."

Sam Waterston (for his role as The New

Continued on page 9

Richard Open, Camera Press

Tom Hulce.

Sissy Spacek in "The River."

AP

Sam Waterston.

French Revival for Thermal Purgatory

PARIS — The French like to sit in water and to sail across it. They are not keen on drinking it, possibly because for so long water was associated with penitential cures at spas, "a renasal for purgatory," as Madame de Sévigné wrote from Vichy.

The cures have become less drastic in the 150 years and, since World War II *thermalisme*, as the French call it, has steadily progressed, with the number of *curistes* almost doubling in the last 10 years.

MARY BLUME

The spur has been the French Sécurité sociale, or national health system, which reimburses recognized cures on the basis of a simple letter from the *curiste's* physician.

Recent increases mean that some *curistes* will be reimbursed not only for the cost of the cure but also for most of their travel and hotel expenses. Since French companies usually consider cures as sick leave, an employee can still take the five-week summer holiday as well. "Of course very few people stoop to such behavior," says a representative of the Sydicat National des Etablissements Thermaux. Of course.

Until recently applications had to be sent to the Sécurité Sociale by April 1 and so there was a flurry of activity and advertising from competing spas in February and March. Even without the deadline, this is still the time when interest in watering places is at its height: Many are just reopening after the winter hiatus and those few people who want to finagle a free pre-vacation in order to get in form for the real summer vacation go shopping for the right place.

The Institut Français d'Architecture held an exhibition on French watering places, which has just closed, and a few weeks ago there was a display at a huge exhibition center at which various spas did their best to attract the general public with brochures, audiovisuals and a computer that recommended a spa when informed of the subject's means, maladies, favorite sports and preferred scenery. The event was not attended by the Syndicat National des Etablissements Thermaux. "Our interests are medical," said a representative. "We don't care about people who are planning their vacations."

France has more than 100 watering places which divide among them most human ailments. While such old-fashioned afflictions as gout are rarely mentioned these days, go-ahead spas now include treatment for the diseases of modern life. Divonne-les-Bains offers a view of tranquil Switzerland and treats insomnia, anxiety and overwork, while Ussat-les-Bains has a climate and vegetation that are described as sedative and now specializes in *le stress* as well as asthenia and gynecology.

The handsome exhibition mounted by the Institut Français d'Architecture included a study of spa iconography and a historical résumé of architectural styles (including neo-Byzantine and neo-Egyptian) right to today. Missing in the chronological survey was World War II, when the French government took a four-year cure at Vichy.

VICHY is the grandest of all, with 12 natural springs and cures for the liver and kidneys. Alphabetically, French watering places range from Aix-en-Provence (rheumatism, veins) to Vittel (liver, nutrition, kidneys). There is also the redundant Bains-les-Bains (heart) and little Merkwiller-Pechelbronn, near the German border, whose chief distraction is its oil museum.

Lamartine is said to have written part of his mournful poem "Le Lac" while gazing from his window at Aix-les-Bains (rheumatism), a watering place also visited by Balzac, J. P. Morgan and Verlaine.

There is no French watering place with the beauty or literary associations of Bath in England. This may be because French spas are connected with a strictly administered medical cure and despite the luxury, life there was often deadly dull.

"All watering places are the same — bars that dispense water, bathtubs, eternal ballrooms," Flaubert wrote, a statement corroborated in "Maigret à Vichy," where Georges Simenon writes, "They could have sworn they'd been in Vichy all eternity, while in fact it was only their fifth day."

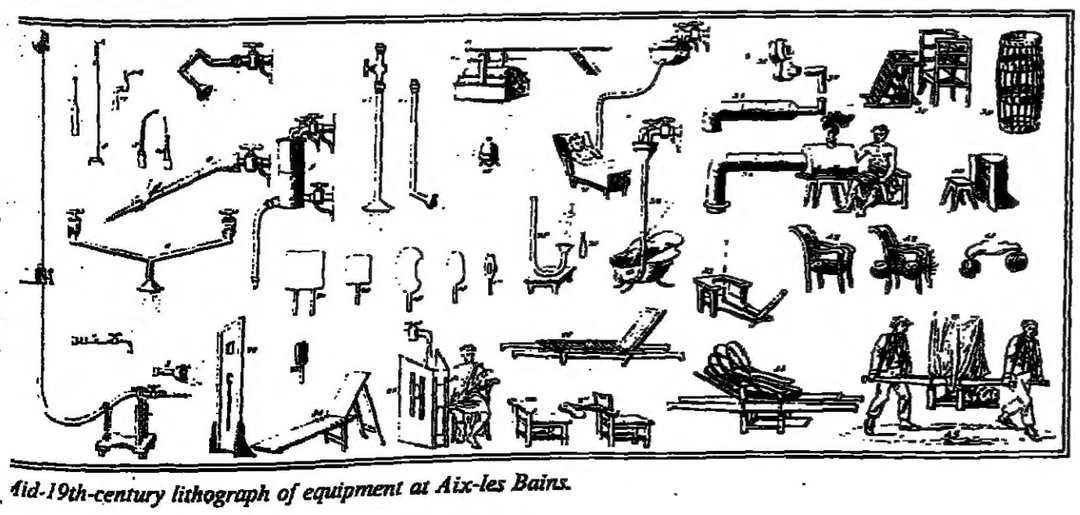
These days there is an urgent attempt to brighten up spa life and to attract more visitors (in 1984 there were 600,000 *curistes*). Vittel now emphasizes nonthermal attractions such as riding and jogging and tennis, while the Club Mediterranée has set up its own pleasure domes in Vittel and has added to its usual round of distractions a health program called *passeport pour la forme*. The casino with adjoining theater is a classic diversion, and since World War II, some spas have gone in for music festivals, among them Aix-en-Provence, Divonne and Evian.

If the baleful craze for clean living that has struck France has helped revitalize old watering places, it has been more useful in promoting newer cures, such as thalassotherapy, which is based on sea, rather than spring, water cures and offers two advantages: a seaside setting and the fact that the health-giving waters need not be drunk.

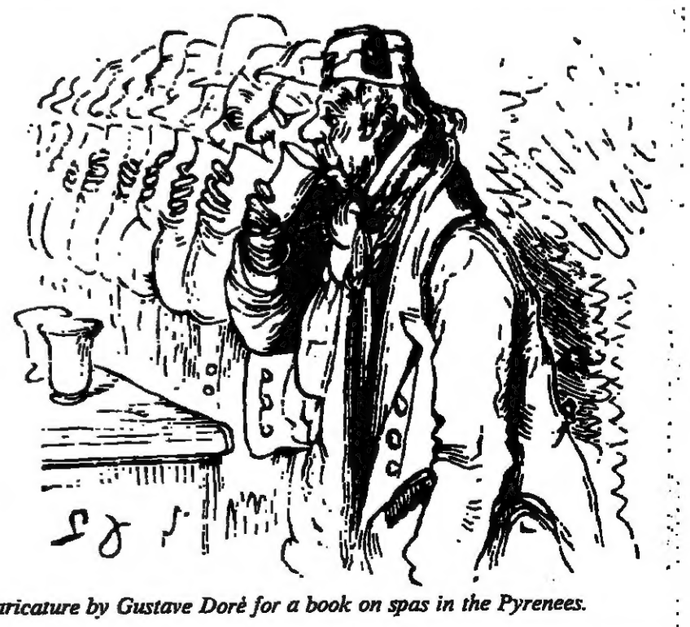
Thalassotherapy tends to be aimed at such modern ailments as *le stress* and to offer as diversions courses in computer science which might attract the diligent rising executive. A main part of the cure is seawater baths, to which seaweed is often added, giving the mixture the color and odor of a tubful of commercial travelers' dirty socks.

While old-style watering places used to offer punishing cures redeemed by eight-course meals and lavish entertainments, thalassotherapy emphasizes relaxation and starvation. Not every seawater cure includes a strict diet, but the better ones do, the finest and most fashionable being Quiberon, in Brittany, where the Hotel Diététique lives up to its name with elegantly presented meals that add up to only 800 calories a day.

"It's really not very much," one steady customer says. "Just enough to keep us from eating each other." ■



Mid-19th-century lithograph of equipment at Aix-les Bains.



Caricature by Gustave Doré for a book on spas in the Pyrenees.

TRAVEL

New Stars in Michelin's Sky

PARIS — The spring crop of new Michelin one-star restaurants — the city gained 12 — offers no stunning surprises, but there is no doubt that non-French restaurants are finally getting some establishment recognition and that the French are increasingly attracted to restaurants devoted almost exclusively to fish and shellfish.

Gastronomically, the most interesting and noteworthy of the new stars fits into neither category. It is Manoir de Paris, the 17th Arrondissement sister restaurant of the La Ferme Saint-Simon, a restaurant in the 7th Arrondissement of which I've never been terribly fond.

But the food at Manoir de Paris is wonderful, and although one might at this stage call it a junior Jamin (the chef, Philippe Groult, was Joël Robuchon's assistant for 10 years) there are plenty of light,

PATRICIA WELLS

refreshing and appealing offerings to make this place worth a visit.

Open since September in premises previously occupied by the Grand Veneur, the restaurant still has that rather overbearing and heavy decor, but there is a warming fireplace, and the service is attractive and extremely professional.

Those familiar with Robuchon's cooking will recognize it immediately: the same simplified but elegant presentation, the same sprinkling of truffles over just about everything, the same tiny cubes of vegetable, even many frankly derivative dishes. The two chefs share many of the same suppliers, so chances are the ingredients that go into your meal at the Manoir will be about the finest to be found. Jamin it's not — many of the flavors are undeveloped and show a lack of sophistication — but it will be interesting to follow Groult's development.

Some of the best dishes to sample here include the *queues de crevettes en marinière safranée*, prepared with fresh, not frozen, little shrimp bathed in a delicate sauce barely hinting of saffron; a super-simple grilled daurade served with an oursin (sea urchin) sauce alongside, and a little casserole of scallops, wild *pleurotte* mushrooms and langoustines in a snail-butter sauce, a rich and lovely marriage of land and sea. There is also a wonderful salt-cod dish that, unfortunately, was marred by the overpowering cubes of green pepper that are part of the garnish.

The wine list is quite good, and one won't be disappointed with Michelot's 1980 Meursault Charmes, honestly priced at 220 francs (about $22).

Desserts show less promise. There is a rather "artisanal" *gateau opéra* that is pretty but rather bland, and a terrible *millefeuille*, or puff pastry, filled with a dull chocolate cream and cherries that sparked unpleasant childhood memories of industrial, chocolate-covered cherries.

IT came as a pleasant surprise to see Michelin finally "discover" Tan Dinh, the Vietnamese restaurant that is perhaps the best-known place of its kind in Paris. Of course its popularity is no accident. Tan Dinh is conveniently situated in the 7th Arrondissement, the welcome there could not be warmer, and the fresh, original, bright cuisine serves as a perfect foil to the daily French diet. What's more, Tan Dinh is open on Saturday night, when the city's choice of restaurants is slim indeed.

There's almost no need to recommend specific dishes, for the convivial Robert Vifian will lead you through the menu, composing a meal that not only suits the palate of each diner, but the size of their appetites as well. The restaurant is justifiably renowned for its wine list (the list of Bordeaux, especially Pomerols, is extensive), and there is a very drinkable selection of less expensive wines, many priced at around 75 francs a bottle.

A recent dinner there was memorably satisfying, highlighted by the original ravioli filled with snippets of smooth-flavored smoked goose breast, a great pasta dish peppered with a spicy shrimp sauce, and a superb assortment of fried spring rolls. Château Magence, a distinctive white Graves, is a perfect match for this lovely food. Vifian notes that the menu will soon undergo some changes, offering several new creations.

AMONG the city's new starred fish restaurants are Villars Palace (8 Rue Descartes, Paris 5). La Cagouille (89 Rue Daguerre, Paris 14) and Goumard, the grandfather of the three. Goumard, just off Place de la Madeleine, is one of those large, old-fashioned spots — there is no doubt that you're in a French restaurant with a capital F — that appeals to traditionalists. The decor is a bit frumpy and worn, but service is superbly professional and the fish delightfully fresh.

Current offerings worth trying include the perfectly simple grilled turbotin (which ought to be preceded by a platter of first-of-the-season asparagus served with a commendable hollandaise), and the *langoustines au four*, sweet and fresh and served in generous portions. To accompany the meal there is an old standby, Ladoucette's Pouilly-Fumé, priced at 150 francs.

Manoir de Paris, 6 Rue Pierre-Demours, Paris 17; tel: 572.25.25. Closed Saturday, Sunday, and July 5 to Aug. 5. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. A menu at 255 francs, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 350 francs a person, including wine and service.

Tan Dinh, 60 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7; tel: 544.04.84. Closed Sunday and Aug. 15 to Sept. 1. No credit cards. From 200 to 300 francs a person (depending upon choice of wine), including wine and service.

Goumard, 17 Rue Duphot, Paris 1; tel: 260.36.07. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. From 250 to 350 francs a person, including wine and service. ■

The Fly in the U.S. Wine Boom

by Frank J. Prial

NEW YORK — A few years back, serious observers of the U. S. cultural scene hailed what they perceived as a new social phenomenon: the widespread acceptance of wine as a part of the way of life. America, we were told, was becoming a wine-drinking nation.

Those were heady days. Between 1960 and 1980, the consumption of table wine — the kind usually drunk with meals — increased more than sixfold. Between 1975 and 1983, the golden years of the wine boom, total wine consumption in the United States went from 368 million gallons to 529 million gallons. New wineries seemed to open every other day, wine clubs proliferated, and wine books tumbled off the presses.

Then, suddenly, the euphoria was gone. Wine consumption continued to increase, but the rate slowed to a snail's pace. Two recessions, in 1980 and 1981 and '82, took their toll; so did a heightened concern over health, fitness and driving while intoxicated.

But these were not the only reasons for the tapering off of the wine boom. More important, perhaps, was what appears now to have been a basic misunderstanding of the wine market. Wine drinking in the traditional way, with meals, was apparently not what it was all about in the first place. A lot of the wine involved — and this is still the case — can be considered wine only by a genuine effort of the will. The fact is that serious, traditional wine drinking — and by that I mean good red wine — has been on the decline in this country for at least five years, and this in spite of tumbling prices both for domestic wines and and imports.

Fine table wines, wines with elegance and breeding and complexity, are almost always red. As with great music or literature, it takes effort and patience to learn to appreciate them. But even simple red wines are more of a challenge than similar whites. They have body and tannin, and they are probably dry, which means not sweet. In other words, they, too, take a little getting used to.

In its annual American Wine Market Review and Forecast for 1984, Impact, a wine and spirits industry newsletter, expressed it succinctly: "The numbers from 1983," it reported, "once more refuted the claims that an increasingly sophisticated American wine-consuming public would soon turn back to red table wine." If white wine was excluded from the table-wine category, Impact said, "you find that table wine actually lost nine million gallons last year (1983) and 16 million gallons since 1980."

Based on these figures, and on interviews with wine-industry leaders and restaurateurs, I would venture to say that the reports of U. S. wine acculturation were not only premature, they were mostly groundless. I would suggest further that the United States has never been and is not now a wine-drinking nation and that the jury is still out on whether it ever will be.

One of the first signs that gave credence to the idea of transformation into a country of wine drinkers was the dramatic switch from dessert wine to table wine in the 1960s and '70s. Domestic sherry and port, which had once been the staples of the American wine market, dropped off the charts, as they say, during the years when wine was becoming fashionable with the middle class.

The inevitable conclusion? America had switched to table wines. But what do we mean by table wine? Basically, it is still wine — not bubbly or fortified with additional alcohol. It has 12 percent alcohol by volume, more or less, and meant to be consumed with food. If we were consuming it all with food, the wine-drinking-nation theory might stand up. But most of the table wine is white, and white wine in the United States is more a liquor substitute than a companion to food.

U. S. consumption of white wine is three times that of red, and anyone who has been around people who drink wine knows that the most white wine is drunk as an aperitif.

INDUSTRY leaders persist in the theory that white wine is a preliminary to the main bout, a kind of pons asinorum that intelligent drinkers will cross one day to the world of sophisticated red-wine drinking.

Perhaps, but when does the changeover begin? In 1970, again using Impact figures, Americans drank just over half a gallon of wine per adult, and all but a glass or two of it was red. Five years later, red wine still held 44 percent of the table-wine market, to 32 percent for white. But that was the last time they saw each other. By 1983, 61 percent of the wine Americans drank was white.

In France and Italy, the figures are less dramatic but reversed nonetheless. In Italy in 1983, production of the top-quality appellation wines amounted to about 145 million gallons of red and just under 79 million gallons of white. In France the same year some 269 million gallons of appellation red wines were made and about 185 mil gallons of white. In a 1980 survey, 86 per of the French people polled said they f ferred red wine with their meals and only percent opted for white.

Robert Mondavi, the California vint blames the wine industry for turning Am cans away from red wine. "In the past said recently, "we all made our red wines big, too strong to go with food." As a res Mondavi contends, Americans turned lighter whites and roses. He believes that industry is now on the right track an producing lighter, more elegant reds that appeal to the American taste.

Surprisingly, most serious wine dri are unaware of just how unimportant wines are in the American wine scene or it hard to believe that most U. S. wine dri ers have not the slightest interest in red w — or any serious table wine; that they their wine sweet and cold, regardless of color, and that in many cases, it never oc to them to combine wine with their mea

One dissenter, and a powerful one, is E.&J. Gallo Winery in Modesto, Califor Gallo Chablis Blanc is the largest-sel white wine in the United States, and G Hearty Burgundy is the largest-selling wine. "We find that our wines are drun aperitifs and then carried over to the din table," a Gallo spokesman said.

Even so, the long-awaited crossover to wine remains as much a symbol as it hoped-for reality. It symbolizes the sw from wine as a social drink to wine as a of meals. And, as Impact's figures show just hasn't happened.

Just as we have misconstrued the role white wine in thinking of it as a table w we have also misinterpreted the role of so-called "pop" wines in our culture. Is really wine drinking? Pop wine products mostly cold, alcoholic drinks that use win a base, and they are usually faddish, sel enormous quantities for a few years and t sinking back into obscurity.

In a sense, the American love affair white wine and the popularity of pop w are the same thing. Americans like t drinks cold, simple and sweet. And even so-called dry whites almost always hav touch of sugar. "Americans," said Al Lichine, "are born with refrigerators in t mouths."

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WEEKEND

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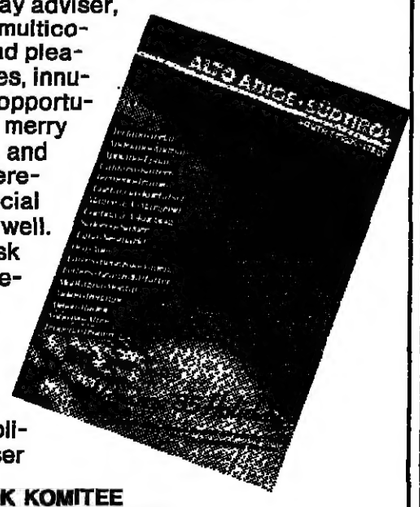

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APRIL CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — April 13 and 14: Vienna Philharmoniker, André Previn conductor, Arturo Benedetti-Michelangeli piano (Mozart, Haydn).
April 23: Hagen Quartet, Alfred Prinz clarinette (Dvorak, Mozart).
April 26: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor (Bach, Janacek).
RECITALS — April 17: Haydn Trio, Thomas Riebl viola (Beethoven, Mozart).
April 21: Margaret Price soprano, Norman Shetler piano (Brahms, Rachmaninov).
April 29: Oleg Maisenberg piano (Chopin, Debussy).
●Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — April 7 and 8: Vienna Symphoniker, Leopold Hager conductor (Beethoven, Mozart).
April 18: Warsaw Bornus Consort, Marcin Szczycinski conductor (Polish Renaissance music).
April 19: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor, Gabriela Benackova-Cap soprano (Beethoven).
April 20 and 21: Vienna Philharmoniker, André Previn conductor (Debussy, Ravel). St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin conductor, Emanuel Ax piano (Bernstein, Mozart).
●Staatsoper (tel: 53240).
BALLET — April 3: "Swan Lake" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).
April 8 and 13: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — April 1 and 4: "The Woman Without a Shadow" (R. Strauss).
April 7 and 10: "Parsifal" (Wagner).
April 9, 15, 24: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
April 18 and 21: "Aida" (Verdi).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Elisabethzaal (tel: 237.22.47).
CONCERT — April 23: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Mstislav Rostropovitch cello (Beethoven, Haydn).
●Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
OPERA — April 5, 6, 12, 14: "Parsifal" (Wagner).
BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).
OPERA — April 13, 19, 21: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
●Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).
CONCERTS — April 5: RTBF New Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Walter conductor (Martin).
April 18: National Belgian Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Emil Guileles piano (Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky).
April 24: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Mstislav Rostropovitch, cello (Berlioz, Schumann).
GHENT, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
OPERA — April 5, 7, 10, 13: "Il Barbiere di Sivighia" (Rossini).
LIEGE, Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10).
OPERA — April 12, 14, 18, 20: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH, Snape Maltings Concert Hall (tel: 3543).
CONCERTS — Britten-Pears Orchestra — April 5: Philip Ledger conductor (Bach).
April 8: Tamas Vasary conductor-/piano, Heather Harper soprano (Beethoven, Mozart).
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To April 8: "Munch and the Workers," "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic."
To April 14: "Mahler, Vienna."
Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — April 3: Claudio Abbado conductor (Debussy, Mahler).
April 4 and 8: Peter Schickele conductor (Bach).
April 25: Jane Glover conductor, Imogen Cooper piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
April 2: London Concert Orchestra, Christopher Adey conductor, Craig Sheppard piano (Ravel, Rossini).
April 6: London Concert Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor, Ann Mackay soprano (Bach, Handel).
April 9: New Symphony Orchestra, Vilem Tausky conductor (J. Strauss).
April 13: English Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, José-Luis Garcia violin (Bach).
April 15: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Peter Gelhorn conductor, Margaret Bruce piano (Brahms, Mozart).
April 23: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Jarvi conductor, Birgit Finnilä soprano (Beethoven, Dvorak).
April 28: City of London Sinfonia, Christopher Warren-Green conductor/violin, Crispian Steele-Perkins trumpet (Bach, Vivaldi).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — April 11-20: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).
April 25-May 1: "Richard III."
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 21: "Renoir," "John Walker: Paintings from the Alba and Oceania Series."
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — April 2, 6, 10, 12, 18: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
April 4, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 26: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
●Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — April 1: "Firebird" (Fokine, Stravinsky), "Return to the Strange Land" (Kylián, Janacek), "New Ballet by Michael Corder" (Corder, Profokiev).
April 30: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — April 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
April 13, 16, 19, 23, 26: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "St. Ives 1939-64."
To June 2: "The Political Paintings of Merlyn Evans (1910-1973).
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "Michael 'Angelo' Rooker (1743-1801) and John Varley (1778-1842)."
To June 9: "The People and Places of Constantinople: watercolours by Amadeo, Count Preziosi (1816-1882).
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
CONCERTS — April 1: Stanford String Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).
April 13: New Chamber Orchestra of Stockholm, Iona Brown conductor (Bach, Tchaikovsky).
April 27: Brodsky String Quartet (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).
RECITALS — April 4: Marc Ponthus piano (Brahms Chopin).
April 10: George Malcolm harpsichord (Bach).
April 14: Sylvia Lindenstrand soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Liszt, Sibelius).
April 26: John Mills, Raymond Burley guitar (Ravel, Vivaldi).
April 28: Maggie Cole harpsichord, Nogel North lute (Bach).
NORWICH, Theatre Royal (tel: 28205).
OPERA — April 2 and 6: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
April 3: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
April 4: "King Priam" (Tippett).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40241).
CONCERTS — April 3: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Jorma Panula conductor (Magler, Mozart).
April 11: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Eri Klas conductor, Karl Leister clarinet (Mahler, Mozart).
April 17 and 18: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Umberto Benederti Michelangeli conductor, Pascal Devoyon piano (Beethoven, Schubert).
April 24: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Leif Segerstam conductor, Heinrich Schiff cello (Tchaikovsky).
April 25: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Okko Kamu conductor, Emanuel Ax piano (Beethoven).
RECITALS — April 9: Janne Marttila violin (Brahms, Mozart).
April 16: Andrei Gavrilov piano (Chopin).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

EVIAN INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

In its 10th year, this French festival will run from April 4-13. It features the following events:
CONCERTS — April 4 and 5: European Chamber Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Bartok, Haydn, Mozart).
April 6: French Youth Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Olivier Charlier violin (Schubert, Webern).
April 7: Orchestre des Pays de Savoie, Kenneth Gilbert conductor (Bach).
April 8: Talich Quartet (Beethoven, Janacek).
April 9: French Youth Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Berlioz).
April 10 and 11: Polish Chamber Philharmonic, Wojciech Rajski conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich cello (Haydn, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky).
April 13: Polish Chamber Philharmonic, Wojciech Rajski conductor, Paul Badura Skoda piano (Mozart).

Claudio Arrau.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).
RECITAL — April 21: Laurana Mitchelmore piano (Bach, Scarlatti).
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITION — To April 27: "Architectural Trends."
To May 10: "Image and Science."
●La Maison de Sciences de l'Homme (544.06.55).
EXHIBITION — April 15-27: "Michael O'Dwyer," photographs.
●Librairie-galerie du Jour (tel: 233.43.40).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "Jean-Michel Prudhomme."
●Musée d'Art et Essai (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To April 22: "Odilon Redon."
●Musée de la Publicité (tel: 246.13.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "French Film Posters."
●Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 15: "Edouard Pignon."
To April 22: "Impressionism and the French Countryside."
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 15: "Hobein at the Louvre."
To May 6: "French Engravers from the XVIII Century."
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 742.03.47).
EXHIBITION — April 5-June 30: "James Tissot: 1836-1902."
●Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).
EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Robert Jacobsen."
●Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
OPERA — April 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 18, 22: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
April 17, 20, 23, 30: Alceste (Gluck).
●Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
RECITAL — April 18: Anne Queffelec piano (Bach, Mozart).
●Salle Pleyel (563.07.96).
CONCERTS — April 17-19: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor, Itzhak Perlman violin (Bach, Beethoven).
April 26: Orchestre National de France, Colin Davis conductor (Berlioz).
RECITALS — April 11 and 22: Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven).
April 15: Isaac Stern violin.
●Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel: 723.47.77).
CONCERTS — New Philharmonic Orchestra — April 5: Peter Schneider conductor (Strauss).
April 12: Emil Tchakarov conductor, Natalia Gutman Cello (Berlioz, Schumann).
Orchestre National de France — April 3: Esa Pekka Salonen conductor, Salvatore Accardo violin (Reger, Stravinsky).
April 10 and 11: Kurt Sanderling conductor, Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich piano (Brahms, Tchaikovsky).
●Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
BALLET — Maurice Bejart 20th Century Ballet — April 3-7, 9-11, 13, 14: "Notre Faust" (Bach).
April 17-21, 23-28: "Le Concours."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — April 9 and 29: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
April 11: "Las Hermanas" (MacMillan, Martin).
OPERA — April 1, 12, 15, 28: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
April 2: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
April 5, 8, 14: "Siegfried" (Wagner).
April 16 and 19: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
April 18 and 22: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
●Philharmonie (tel: 54880).
CONCERTS — Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra — April 1: Riccardo Chailly conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Bartok, Bruckner).
April 7 and 8: Mstislav Rostropovich conductor (Beethoven).
Berlin Symphony Orchestra — April 4 and 5: Hans Hilsdorf conductor (Bach).
April 6: Borislav Ivanov conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak).
April 27: Ernst Märzendorfer conductor (Mozart, Poulenc).
April 28: Berlin Studio Choir, Eddy Rhein conductor (Brahms).
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
BALLET — April 4, 6, 7, 9: "Giselle" (Burgmüller, Adam).
April 12 and 13: "Hommage à George Balanchine" (Balanchine, Neumeier).
OPERA — April 4: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
April 15: "Tsar und Zimmerman" (Lortzing).
April 23 and 27: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).
April 28: "Othello" (Verdi).
MUNICH, Gärtnerplatz State Theater (tel: 201.67.67).
BALLET — April 10 and 12: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
OPERA — April 2: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
April 4: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
April 29: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
OPERETTA — April 8, 14, 24, 26: "The Beggar Student" (Millöcker).
●National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).
BALLET — April 1, 13, 15: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
April 6: "Onegin" (Stolze, Tchaikovsky).

GREECE

ATHENS, Center for Folk Art and Tradition (tel: 324.39.87).
EXHIBITION — To May: "Folk Art and Tradition of Thrace."
●Medusa Gallery (tel: 724.45.52).
EXHIBITION — To April 11: "Vassilis Kypraios."
●Nees Morphes Gallery (tel: 361.61.65).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "Panayiotis Tetsis."
●Ora Gallery (tel: 323.06.98).
EXHIBITION — To April 16: "Chissa Voudouroglou."

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).
CONCERTS — April 11 and 12: Orchestra e Coro del Teatro Comunale, Vladimir Delman conductor (M sorgsky).
RECITAL — April 10: Paul Tort cello, Maria de la Pau piano (B Tortelier).
GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29).
OPERA — April 2, 4, 9, 11, 14: "A (Verdi).
April 26 and 28: "Andrea Chér (Giordano).
TURIN, Royal Palace (tel: 839.88
EXHIBITION — To May 22: "G ly Life in Rajasthan Seen Throug dian Miniature Paintings from XVII to XIX Centuries."
●Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
OPERA — April 2, 4, 9, 11, 14, 16 "Tancredi" (Rossini).
April 19-21, 23, 24, 27, 28: "The tered Bride" (Smetana).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Azabu Museum (tel: 582.14.10).
To April 28: "Masterpieces of Ut E Paniting."
●Japan Folk Craft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITION — To June 23: "C of North Eastern Districts."
●Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: koyama Taikan: A Modern Japa Style Painter."
●Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.40.
EXHIBITION — To May 10: "C temporary Japanese Painting."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Centre de Con (tel: 50.76.54).
CONCERT — Monte-Carlo Phil monic Orchestra — April 14: L rence Foster conductor, Daniel Ba boim piano (Tchaikovsky).
April 17: Jean-Pierre Wallez cond tor, Hervé Billant piano (Brahms, zart).
RECITAL — April 9: Frederika Stade mezzo-soprano, Laurana M chelmore piano (Mahler, Ravel).
●Chapelle de la Visitation (tel: 50.76.54).
CONCERT — April 5: Quatuor Nova (Haydn).
●Opera House (tel: 50.76.54).
London Festival Ballet — April 6 8: "The Sanguine Fan" (Hynd, Elg "Don Quixote Pas de Deux" (Pet Minkus), "Sphinx" (Tetley, Martin "Etudes" (Lander, Rissager).
April 7: "La Sylphide" (Schaufuss, venskjold).
●Théâtre Princesse Grace (tel: 50.76.54).
RECITALS — April 6: Henri Gärtner piano (Debussy, Haydn).
April 13: Janusz Monarcha bass, M celle Dedieu-Vidal piano (Cho Schubert).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert Hall (tel: 22.18.00).
CONCERTS — Stockholm Phil monic Orchestra — April 11: Pa Berglunk conductor, Salvatore cardo violin (Schubert, Sibelius).
April 24 and 25: Silvio Varviso c ductor, Helena Döse soprano, Sy Lindenstrand alto (Verdi).
April 10: Stockholm Chamber Orch tra, Iona Brown conductor (Br Tchaikovsky).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Muse (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Fr kenthaler on Paper: A Retrospect 1950-84."
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: " Age of Caravaggio."
To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
●Museum of Modern A (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 14: "He Matisse."
To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Passenger Popularity Poll heds Light on Attitudes

by Roger Collis

VHAT do Swissair, Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport, Inter-Continental hotels and Avis car rental have in common? They are all No. 1 favorites by frequent travelers, ling to the results of a survey ane this week by the International Airassengers Association (IAPA). Interly, the top three choices in each ry are replicated in a similar survey i out in 1984 by a British magazine, ss Traveller.

survey reflects the view of 9,000 IAPA ers living outside the North American ent who returned questionnaires in a postal poll.

ssair was voted most preferred airline percent of respondents, followed by nsa (27.5), Singapore Airlines (26.4), Airways (21.8), KLM (20.4) and Cacific (16.2). Although most countries, s Germany and Britain, ranked Swiscond behind their national carriers, a ty in France (56.6 percent) ranked it head of Air France. Swissair scored l as having the best service both on the l and in the cabin.

phol emerges as most popular airport percent) followed by Singapore (14.5) urich (9.5). The favorite hotel chains ter-Continental (16.7 percent), Hyatt Hilton (12.5) and Sheraton (10.5). Avis sidered the car rental agency with best l service (42.4 percent) with Hertz second, way ahead of all others.

parallel survey among 10,000 IAPA ers in North America, Swissair was ated the favorite international airline, gh the question was biased towards S. carriers. The top three domestic s are American (49.4 percent), Delta and United (41.7). However, there are erable differences in regional prefer-

For example, in Dallas-Fort Worth, can Airlines scored 61.2 percent, in a, Delta scored 85.6 percent and in go, United came top with 58.6 percent votes.

phol was named the favorite internaairport, the top three domestic U. S. s being Tampa, Atlanta and Dallas-Worth. In the United States, Hertz led y a few percentage points and Hyatt d as the most popular hotel chain.

reasons for choosing one airline over depend to some extent upon the n of the flight, but convenience of le is a major deciding factor in every Not surprisingly, frequency of flights e-time performance are rated higher s of up to two hours, whereas quality ght service and food are more impor the long-haul passenger. Past experith an airline is another key factor. nt flier programs count far more for iveler in the United States than in parts of the world. Over half of the respondents say they fly one airline in ence to another because they belong to quent flier program. Sixty percent say ould fly at less convenient times in to collect their mileage points.

of the most striking results of the is the ambivalent attitude toward lation in the United States. It seems e jury is still out on the question of r or not unbridled competition in the industry benefits the traveler. This is hted by differences in attitude be-U. S. respondents and those in neigh-Canada and Mexico.

example, only 35.2 percent of U. S. dents believe that air travel has im-l as a result of deregulation (43.2 in while 49.2 percent say it has deterio-(30.8 in 1981). On the other hand, in a and Mexico, 51.2 percent thought it nproved (44.8 in 1981) and only 30 t that it had deteriorated (24.6 in Examples of advantages and disadges of deregulation are perceived as fares (U. S.: 64.9 percent, Canada and o: 71.2) versus fewer flights and worse les (U. S.: 53.7 percent, Canada and o: 39.4). "More confusion" was cited rly 50 percent of the two samples.

at this seems to indicate is that lower on more popular routes into the major hubs have made a greater impression n-U. S. residents who are not so exposed to the sharp increases in fares and reduced schedules on shorter, less-traveled domestic routes within the United States. A major flaw of this kind of quantitative survey is that forced-choice questions do not evoke consumer motivations. However, disenchantment and confusion about deregulation could stem from breakdowns in agreements between carriers, whereby tickets are honored and baggage is automatically transferred between competitors' flights. This was the case last July when American Airlines ended its agreement with Continental. Perhaps some kind of self-regulatory mechanism needs to replace the now defunct CAB in protecting consumer interests.

According to Hans Krakauer, senior vice president of IAPA, the lesson to learn from the U. S. experience is how not to go about deregulation in other parts of the world. "Since 1977, we have cautioned against such an abrupt move to deregulation. What we advocate is a gradual liberalization of fares and free entry of new carriers into air routes." Krakauer says that IAPA is preparing a survey among its British members to explore the effects of the recent deregulation experiment in Britain, a project it hopes will enhance its credibility with its members, airlines and government agencies. IAPA is currently cooperating with the Aéroports de Paris in a survey of 6,000 of its members to find out what facilities would be needed for a business center on the Heathrow pattern. Surveys like these are one way for members to articulate their needs and are good public relations if they are conducted properly.

IAPA as an unabashedly profit-making organization is possibly unique as a consumer adovacy group. It claims to have more

Swissair, Avis, Schiphol among the favorites

than 100,000 members throughout the world and makes its money by subscriptions linked to travel-related insurance schemes. It has picked up some flack because of this, but there seems to be no reason why the profit motive is necessarily inimical to effective consumer representation. Members are offered a free-luggage retrieval service, lounges at a few airports, discounts on hotels, car rentals and other travel services. They also get help with individual complaints. According to IAPA, most of its members are frequent travelers with high incomes, clustered in the 35-55 age bracket and either individual entrepreneurs or executives working in a small corporate environment.

According to Krakauer, IAPA is closely involved with several airline safety issues in the North America, such as life-vest specifications, smoke detectors, flammability standards for materials, as well as the treatment of children and handicapped passengers.

In Europe, the association is discussing the problem of denied boarding compensation (bumping) with several airlines under the auspices of the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

But a major ambition of IAPA is to become a recognized negotiating partner with the International Air Travel Association (IATA). IAPA, Krakauer contends, is the only international organization with a broad enough consumer constituency to match that of IATA for commercial carriers. "We want to have a voice in some of the basic principles of tariff setting," he says.

Krakauer has high hopes for a meeting he will attend in Geneva on April 10, to which IATA has invited, at which seven organizations representing airline passengers' interests are to decide the broad issues of European air transport for further discussion.

However, some insiders are skeptical that this meeting will prove to be much more than a public relations exercise on the part of IATA and its member airlines, who need to be seen to be sympathetic to passengers' views. And little chance is seen that any consumer group will have a real part to play in the core issues such as deregulation. ■

TRAVEL

Bahia: Brazil With an African Soul

by Marlise Simons

BAHIA, Brazil — She sits radiant on a bluff by the sea, painted in pastel colors, dressed in white lace, holding fruit, spices and lean children. Kipling called her "the hearth of all that flaming energy when Brazil was being born." If Brazil has a mother, Bahia is her name.

Situated on the edge of the New World, on a wide-mouthed bay full of history and myths, Bahia is the place where immigrants, traders, dreams and capital entered Brazil. Gold and diamonds, dyewoods and skins were dispatched from here for Portugal.

The slave fleet that crossed the Atlantic for three centuries — from the mid-16th to the mid-19th — often dropped anchors here. In the early days of Brazil's epic settlement, soldiers, missionaries, prospectors and cattle farmers used Bahia as a staging point for their treks into the interior.

Such was Bahia's power that it was not only the capital of Brazil for two centuries but also the religious, political and economic center of the South Atlantic. Its archbishop ruled over the African bishoprics of Angola and São Tomé. A grand lady of the belle époque, Bahia grew fat on slave labor and the sugar, tobacco and cacao of the lush coastal lands.

Today the city — officially Salvador but commonly called Bahia, which is also the name of the state — is only Brazil's fifth largest. But more than any other city, it shows why Brazil is so different from the rest of South America. It fits into neither Spanish America nor Anglo America. Though Bahia has Iberia's face and America's body, its soul is African.

On arrival, one immediately loses a sense of place. It is of little help to know one is midway along Brazil's 4,600-mile coastline. The beaches, the year-round tepid water and lush nature feel familiar enough. A traveler in the New World who seeks the reassuring images of old finds them quickly: The crumbling mansions and counting houses of the planters and traders still dominate the center of town. The Roman Catholic Church, a beneficiary of the planters' earnings, built monasteries, convents and places of worship that rank among the finest of Iberian colonial architecture.

But life all around those walls, the music, the gait, the smells and the markets, the worship and the street vendors, has stayed much closer to what the slaves brought. Perhaps there is no other city in this hemisphere so halfway Latin, halfway African, where this blend has forged such an exuberant place. Havana has become more sober, New Orleans far less African. Haiti is more African and more homogeneously black, but Port-au-Prince never gained the prosperity to exhibit its culture so ostentatiously.

Bahia has mixed the strands of its white, Amerindian and black population so thoroughly, its people say it created a new race. Known as Bahia white or Bahia black, depending on one's view, this human blend has created its own food, its own religion and a lingua franca, none of which is quite matched in the rest of Brazil.

To visit Bahia's collection of overlapping wonders takes several days. Many spots are handsome, some quaint or gorgeous. Even the large poor neighborhoods have a sense of style. Instead of the deluge of cement that covers so much of the urban Third World, Bahia's modest homes are made of red-colored earth and painted in pastel tones.

BUT for those of us who come from high-strung, First World schedules, it takes a little longer to enter the Bahian state of mind. If Brazilians have a knack for taking life in stride, Baianos are altogether and fully laid back, the nonchalant enemies of flap. The mind seems permitted to roam freely, without having to squeeze into extended focus. There is a great calm, that property of people not connected to clocks. Baianos break appointments without qualm. No one explains or apologizes. In lieu of a sense of time, however, a stranger is offered esteem, friendliness and bemused tolerance for one's un-Bahian ways.

No matter if a guide does not show up, one can do Bahia alone. From the flat waterfront area and its string of forts, one is hoisted in giant public elevators — encased in huge concrete towers — to the upper city. Here the finest museums and colonial buildings are in the historic part of town, within a few blocks. By one local count, more than 20,000 structures predate the mid-18th century.

Street scene.

Magnum

The New York Times

Being fond of the past, Bahia has museums of all sorts. There are museums for postcards, for coins, for maritime maps and instruments. The most impressive ones, including the Museum of Sacred Art, have enough silver, sculptures, jewelry, furniture and paintings to dazzle students of colonial or religious art.

I rather liked the tiny, misnamed Museo da Cidade, or City Museum, once a private home, now full of the charm of mismatched and transplanted objects. It overlooks Pillory Place (Largo do Pelourinho), the spot where slaves were punished until well into the 19th century. A first room, darkened with thick curtains, seemed like a haunted private theater. Large life-size mannequins were covered with faded costumes and talismans of Candomblé, the spiritist religion brought from Africa by the slaves. Up the narrow staircase there was a display of mementos and Victoriana, bequeathed by a prominent family. Peering at the satin sachets, silver finery and love notes, one felt almost indiscreet. Then, unexpectedly, another room offered an exhibition of African, gypsy and Hindu headdresses entitled "Thirty ways to tie the turban." Each style had a name, and so one encountered, all tied in knots, Audacious and Bizarre, Jovial and Triumphant.

A few hundred yards up a climbing, narrow street is the former medical school, which seemed to have even more spirits and ghosts per square inch than most places in town. Its past ivory-colored grandeur is still tangible, despite missing roofs, decaying porticoes and peeling statues of ancient learned men. Along its garden paths, kept moist and moldy by the thick canopy of trees, one expected poets to be making notes about the passage of time.

In one recently restored wing is the country's new and only Afro-Brazilian Museum. A modest though fascinating exhibition traces Candomblé objects, fetishes, masks and ceramics to their places of origin in the countries now known as Benin, Zaire and Angola. In its last room on huge wooden panels are the much extolled carvings of Candomblé gods by the contemporary sculptor Carybé.

There is also a museum of medicine and an exhibition of Brazilian archaeology, spread out through the former hospital wing. On this surprising tour, during a moment of deep concentration among the Amerindian axes and funeral vases, I heard cheerful piano music coming in. It turned out that a ballet group had also taken up residence in a former hospital ward.

Outside, along the cobblestone streets and squares, tantamount to a large outdoor museum, a visitor with a taste for Baroque will find that the style reached heights never dreamed of along the Mediterranean.

Craftsmen here had more rosewood to work with, gold was cheaper and imagination less bound by conventional forms. Church walls and altars contain pink clouds, tropical birds, mulatto faces, male and female figures that are far from demure. The Church of São Francisco de Assis has a plethora of gilded cherubs and curlicues. Next door, the Church of the Third Order of São Francisco has one of the city's most masterful and ornate Baroque facades. Inside the church, the life-sized statues of saints reputedly led a double life: Smugglers, so the story goes, used to hide jewelry and other pieces of contraband under the saints' cloth robes. The city has close to 130 churches; it is a difficult task to see them all.

MORE numerous but less conspicuous are the places of worship of Candomblé, Bahia's own syncretic religion, long persecuted and now fully accepted and even attended by the bourgeoisie. It was during the long periods when the African gods and spirits were outlawed that the slaves camouflaged them with names and properties of Catholic saints. All came to coexist in a new pantheon and, detached from West Africa, rites evolved with a life of their own.

With two religions, if not practiced at least known by everyone, Bahia is the city that most merrily celebrates feast days of spirits and saints. The calendar bulges with events; the list includes the crossing of the Bay of All Saints (Jan. 1) by a magnificent, festooned fishing fleet carrying images of Christ. On the Day of Iemanjá, the sea goddess (Feb. 2), thousands of people wade into the water, offering her perfume and white flowers.

On a recent night, Jorge Amado, Brazil's best-selling novelist, who lives in and loves Bahia with passion, had arranged for me to attend a private Candomblé ceremony. It was the feast day of St. Barbara, or rather Iansá, her Candomblé counterpart. Celebrations were going on when I visited the village of Bate Folha, just outside of town. Here, in a Candomblé compound, the moon bounced off the whitewashed temple, the little outbuildings and the low white palisades built around half a dozen sacred trees. Inside the temple, the altar looked white, gold and Catholic, but the language of the inscriptions was Yoruba.

What followed, after men and women in Sunday finery embraced and sat at opposite ends of the nave, was hard for a noninitiate to appreciate fully. An outsider's perception was of a dozen women, dressed in the most impeccably ironed and starched white lace robes and kerchiefs, all of them carrying different amulets. They shuffled, danced, turned, moaned, shrieked and spun. Men beat on a cluster of drums that had a variety of registers worthy of a church organ.

All but one of the women went into a trance, their bodies shaking as though swept by a live current. Accomplished initiates, they moved their arms onto their backs and spread their feet, seeking stability. The spirit would pass, the dancers went on.

Four hours later, with the aging dancers still going strong, the community was served dinner in the main house of the compound.

IS it the exuberance of nature, fueled by three cultures, that has made the Baianos Brazil's great orators — jugglers and gymnasts of the spoken word? Their favorite pastime is to sit and weave stories, night after night, eating heavily, drinking local firewaters or bitter cordials to dissolve the solid fare. And at the slightest excuse, Baianos burst into public speech, as baroque as the flourishes of their churches and with an almost oracular ring.

A friend traveling to Rio de Janeiro recently recalled sitting next to a Baiano who was making his maiden flight. As the voyage neared its end, the hostess delivered the usual courtesies over the sound system, thanking the passengers. The Baiano rose to his feet. "On the contrary," he began, "it is we the passengers, who must thank you," and he worked his way through a long list of merits of the crew. After several minutes, the Brazilians, a good-natured and tolerant kind, cheered the man. ■

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taging

Continued from page 7

and tragic in Beth Henley's "Miss acker Contest," it reaches archetypal rtions in David Mamet's "Glengarry Ross."

tten in pungent locker-room dialect, s play revolves around the "board" al estate office. Every salesman's hope ed to the possibility of getting to the the names on the board in order to n being fed the best "leads" for the b.

e, long ago, the business deal was an ture, it took talent, flair, a kind of sixth Now it has been reduced to wheeling ealing, to crooked misrepresentation. ly way a man like Shelley Levine can e is by stealing from his office the file ds in order to sell it to one of the itors. He will be found out. Like Loman he is a has-been. Only some men can still stay in the swim, men ichard Roma who do not believe in "an ite morality," and pretend that they e each day "without fear." The comeness here is a struggle for sheer sur— a struggle against becoming a faild therefore a nonperson.

OR the average person this fearless, empty existence is an impossibility. Those who have had a glimpse of the of emptiness yawning under the var-l surface of our consumer society may mpted to make the final old, grand e, calling it quits. Such is the decision d at by the daughter in Marsha Nor-"Night, Mother."

ough Miss Norman aims at universale way in which despair is presented as erent part of ordinariness gives the s particular American flavor. The baniture of the living room and bright ca surfaces of the kitchen in which of the action takes place hardly seem ght setting for metaphysical anguish. t, more than the daughter's epilepsy, separation from a husband she loved e his lack of character and morals, even than her disappointment with her only son, a drug user, it is this dreary assortment of cleansers, soaps, paper towels, cans and garbage bags, that generates its own kind of hell.

The red and gold Chinese restaurant and dreary real estate office of "Glengarry Glen Ross," the bare, almost unfurnished motel room in "Fool for Love," the motelish living room and kitchen of "'Night, Mother" speak of a world offstage, the vast spaces of an invisible society numbed by materialism, the receding myth of success, and a complete lack of spiritual dimension. Although the texts of these plays are in no sense political, the accurate picture depicted on the stage conveys a message that becomes clearer with time. By burying the political in the subtext, our contemporary dramatists instruct us without preaching, provoke us to thought and awareness by means of laughter and tears. ■

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Analyzing Oscar Roles

Continued from page 7

York Times reporter Sydney Schanberg in "The Killing Fields"):

"Why has anybody nominated me for an Oscar? I don't know. I think the first criterion why people get nominated is that the movies they play their characters in are good. After that, I guess it helps if it's a big part. I would have thought the things that are special about this man I play would have argued against a nomination. He's presented in an unvarnished way. Usually audience response to a character comes out of real sympathy for the guy. We didn't court sympathy, didn't make him cuter or make him get cozy with the audience. That's an opportunity you don't get very often in big parts in movies because sympathy has to go to the leading character. But if there's a noble end to acting, it's where people get a chance to look at themselves as they are to themselves.

"I spent an intense three days with Sydney Schanberg over a period of a few weeks. It made the preparation of the part easier, made it easier to nail down the specifics of the character. But it was hard for him. There was no fencing around or feeling each other out. He poured himself out. It's a tremendous act of trust to put your life story in someone's hands."

Jessica Lange (for her role as Jewell Ivy, a farmer's wife faced with the forced foreclosure of her family farm in "Country"):

"It's hard for me to separate the playing of the character from the making of the film, because it's my film. It sprang out of the knowledge I had of what was going on in rural America, and I co-produced it. I think we made a good, small, honest film — not sentimental, not romanticized. With my happiness over being nominated, there's disappointment that my nomination was the only nomination we got. I have to separate myself from what Hollywood calls success and think of success on a more intimate level. 'Country' has been used for organizing farmers and educating them to the fact that they are not isolated cases. I've gotten letters from farmers who said they hadn't been to a movie in 15 or 25 years before 'Country' and that they had stood up at the end and cheered.

"The part of Jewell Ivy was more familiar to me than any other part I've played. I drew from all my aunts in rural Minnesota. I wanted to convey the tremendous strength and tenacity of these women in balance with a heartbreaking vulnerability. Jewell Ivy is not the type of character you can embellish and make bigger than life. I tried to keep my performance absolutely honest, even though that was not the most showy acting choice."

Jeff Bridges (for his role as an alien explorer from a distant planet in "Starman"):

"When I first got the part I thought that the sky was the limit, that I could go anywhere with the character. But the line I had to walk became thinner and thinner. I had to be as consistent as possible in order not to rip the fabric of the love story.

"How do you create an alien? I thought about some of the crazy people I've known who I thought might be alien. I observed my three-and-a-half-month old daughters because I wanted to have their innocence, the way kids make a mistake without knowing it's a mistake. I worked with a friend who's a dancer with isolating parts of my body and moving just one at a time. It was almost as though Starman was seated in the head and riding the body, giving each limb an assignment.

"The character is a device to look at ourselves in a fresh way. I share with Starman the belief that we shortchange the positive side of ourselves — our capacity to love." ■

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DOONESBURY

ADVERTISEMENT.

"MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES.

WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

— ON TOUR —

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.

BOMBAY DISTILLED LONDON DRY GIN

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
Unocal	34294	50⅝	48	49⅝	+2
Weyerh	16845	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
GTE	15634	41⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—1¼
GenEl	13438	60⅞	59	59	—1
ChmNY	11109	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
PepsiCo	10549	54⅞	53⅞	54¼	+1
AT&T	10003	21¼	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
DiamS	10064	19⅞	18¾	19	— ½
IBM	9924	127⅞	126⅝	126⅝	+ ¼
AmExp	9827	42⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
ITT Cp	9520	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
SearleG	9426	50	48⅞	49¾	+1
Tandy	8779	34⅛	33	33⅝	+ ⅞
BnkAm	8675	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Sperry	7805	51½	50⅝	51	+ ¼

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chng
Indus	1265.90	1275.51	1256.63	1260.71	— 4.20
Trans	609.64	606.40	594.21	600.09	+ 0.56
Util	151.67	152.86	151.06	152.85	+ 1.49
Comp	513.61	518.32	510.09	512.86	— 0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	104.47	103.98	103.98	+ 0.05
Industrials	120.07	119.46	119.46	+ 0.05
Transp.	97.63	96.93	96.93	— 0.12
Utilities	54.87	54.48	54.78	+ 0.05
Finance	107.13	107.43	107.43	+ 0.08

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	908	1042
Declined	656	532
Unchanged	441	422
Total Issues	2005	1996
New Highs	103	97
New Lows	7	10
Volume up	50,513,480	
Volume down	36,835,160	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	72.64	— 0.02
Utilities	69.41	+ 0.10
Industrials	75.87	— 0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 27	174,567	427,282	1,175
March 26	171,504	461,843	953
March 25	184,431	496,824	3,116
March 22	190,682	467,274	8,014
March 21	208,105	456,286	2,968

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M.	99,730,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	101,990,000
Prev consolidated close	126,980,100

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	308	284
Declined	307	259
Unchanged	268	225
Total Issues	883	768
New Highs	23	21
New Lows	5	11
Volume up	3,911,700	
Volume down	1,843,940	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	201.64	200.29	200.43	+ 0.01
Transp.	153.41	151.41	151.92	— 0.24
Utilities	80.23	79.73	79.79	— 0.06
Finance	20.74	20.38	20.61	+ 0.02
Composite	180.60	179.43	179.54	Unch.

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	278.17	+ 0.61	279.03	261.43
Industrials	296.35	+ 0.55	297.91	283.97
Finance	329.33	+ 0.91	329.48	270.26
Insurance	324.34	+ 2.36	326.62	258.99
Utilities	259.54	— 0.70	261.67	212.74
Banks	253.59	+ 0.04	252.66	204.14
Transp.	234.58	+ 1.22	237.69	238.89

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	7,900,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	8,430,000
Prev. cons. volume	8,430,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch
Wheelb	4897	2⅝	1⅞	2	
DynaEP	4864	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
BAT	3873	4⅞	4	4	
BehelI w	3498	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
GlrCo o	2322	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
GoldFd	3436	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
TIE	1498	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Verbatim	1465	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
WDigitl	1373	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
SunRIE	1369	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Transcon	1348	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
NewD7	1199	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
WstInC	997	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Amdahl	948	14½	14	14⅛	
IntnOil o	946	38½	37⅝	38	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch
228.53	225.96	228.19	

TECHNOLOGY
Artificial 'Lung' Nitrogen From A
Currency Rates
Interest Rates
Dollar Value
Gold Prices
Bank Rates

Dow Off in Mixed N.Y. Session

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made a mixed showing Thursday after an early rally faded.

But analysts noted that the late selling was concentrated in a few big-name stocks. Groups like food and utility issues remained strong.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up more than 6 points in the early going, was down 4.20 at 1,260.71 by the close. Gainers, however, outnumbered losers by more than 4 to 3.

Volume came to 99.78 million shares, down from 101.04 million Thursday. The exchange's composite index edged up .05 to 103.98.

Stocks had the credit markets working in their favor, with interest rates down considerably for both Treasury bills and bonds. However, the rally in stocks that began on Wednesday faltered as the session progressed.

Analysts said investing institutions were apparently intent on selling some blue-chip issues as they prepare their portfolios for first-quarter reports.

The day began with what was billed as the first visit ever to the NYSE trading floor by an American president in office. President Ronald Reagan called for support for his budget plan, and then rang the bell sounding the start of trading.

Dow Jones's average of 15 utilities climbed 1.49 to 152.85, its highest close in more than 19 years.

In the food and soft-drink group, new 52-week highs were recorded by such issues as Borden, up 1¼ at 71⅝; Quaker Oats, up ¾ at 44; Dart & Kraft, up 1 at 94; Pepsico, up 1 at 54¼, and Coca-Cola, up ⅜ at 69⅜.

M-1 Falls $500 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The basic U.S. money supply fell $500 million in mid-March, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The basic supply, called M-1, dropped to a seasonally adjusted $570.1 billion in the week ended March 18 from $570.6 billion the previous week, the central bank said.

M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Some brokers said strength in these groups might reflect concern over a slowing economy, since food and utility stocks are regarded as "defensive" issues that stand to suffer relatively little impact from down cycles in business activity.

Others argued, however, that enthusiasm for the utilities betokened expectations of further declines in interest rates, which might benefit the market as a whole.

Unocal led the active list, up 2 at 49⅝. An investment group headed by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, increased its stake in the company to 13.6 percent with the purchase of a large block of shares Wednesday.

The group, which had previously declared it was buying the stock strictly for investment purposes, said Thursday that it was considering seeking to gain control of the company or to restructure it.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
23½	16⅛	AAR	.48	2.6	14	113	19	18⅞	18½	— ⅛
21¼	9⅞	AGS			9	153	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
18⅛	10⅞	AMCA				27	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	AMF	.50	2.9	38	598	17¼	16⅞	17	— ¼
43¼	24⅛	AMR			9	7219	41⅛	40¼	41	+ ¾
20½	18⅞	AMR pf	2.18	10.6		30	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅞	ANR pf	2.67	11.0		33	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
74¼	8½	APL			40	46	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
67¼	44⅞	ASA	2.00	3.8		557	53⅝	51	53⅝	
22	14	AVX	.32	1.8	11	196	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
52⅞	36¼	AbtLab	1.40	2.7	16	2522	52¾	52⅛	52¼	— ⅜
25⅞	16½	AccoWd s	.44	1.9	18	68	23¾	22⅞	23¾	+ ¼
22	12½	AcmeE	.40	2.7		358	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
19½	8¼	AcmeE	.320	3.4	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	AdaEx	2.11e	12.8		59	16½	16½	16½	
20	11⅞	AdmMl	.32	1.8	7	164	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
19½	8⅝	AdvSys	.811	7.4	18	77	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
41⅛	25⅞	AMD			14	5291	33½	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	Advest	.72	1.3		103	9¾	9½	9½	
14⅝	8¾	Aerflex			11	51	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	27¼	AetnLf	2.64	6.5	39	1129	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	52⅞	AfrLn pf	5.83e	10.7		164	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
32⅝	15¾	Ahmns	1.20	3.7	19	1200	32⅝	32½	32½	
4½	2½	Aileen			21	73	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
51	38⅝	AirPrd	1.20	2.5	11	270	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
24⅝	13	AirbFrt	.60	2.9	11	154	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
2	1	AlMoos			23	54	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
32	26¾	AlaP pfA	3.92	12.9		4	30½	30½	30½	
7½	4	AlaP dpf	.57	12.2		24	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
73½	61½	AlaP pf	9.00	12.5		30z	72	72	72	—1¼
102	85¼	AlaP pf	11.00	11.1		40z	99½	99½	99½	— ½
79⅛	63½	AlaP pf	9.44	12.5		450z	75¾	75	75¾	+1¼
68½	57	AlaP pf	8.16	12.6		200z	65	65	65	—1½
65	56	AlaP pf	8.28	12.7		200z	66⅛	65	65	— ½
13⅝	11	Alapcs s	.92	7.1	12	55	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
19⅞	9⅛	AlskAir	.14	.7	9	343	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Albrtos	.38	2.6	18	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22½	Albrtsn	.76	2.5	12	630	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	23½	Alcan	1.20	4.7	10	6096	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	—1
34⅝	17⅞	AlcoStd	1.20	3.5	12	125	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
32	17	AlexAlx	1.00	3.2		2	31⅞	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	Alexdr			19	61	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
89½	65⅛	AllgCp	2.04	2.6	30	19	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	15¾	AllgInl	1.40	5.2		324	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	15¼	AllgIn pf	2.19	11.2		11	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
94⅞	81	AlgI pfC	11.25	12.2			92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	24⅝	AllgPw	2.70	8.8	8	453	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
22	15¾	AllenG	.48b	3.2	13	95	15⅞	19	19	— ⅛
45⅝	28½	AlldCp s	1.80	4.8	7	1980	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
62½	53⅞	AlldCp pf	6.74	10.9		11	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
109½	99	AlldCp pf	12.00	11.3		4	106	106	106	— ½
107½	100⅞	AlldC pf	12.39e	12.0		220	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	AlldPd	.72			27	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
39⅞	28	AllgSTr	2.12	3.7	9	730	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	
12¼	5⅛	AllisCh				759	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
36	24	AllsCp pf				177	31	29⅞	30⅝	+1½
27	20	ALLTL	1.84	7.0	9	60	26⅞	26	26⅞	
41⅞	30⅝	Alcoa	1.20	3.5	11	1406	34½	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	15½	Amax	.20	1.1		1070	18⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
42½	32½	Amax pf	3.00	8.7		4	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
33½	22⅝	AmHes	1.10	3.5	15	2148	31⅝	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
144	98⅛	AHess pf	3.50	2.6		3	135	134⅛	134⅛	+4⅛
23⅝	11⅛	AmAgr				191	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
19⅞	15⅛	AGolc			8	107	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
70	52⅞	ABrand	3.20	5.6	10	261	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ¼
27⅝	24⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	10.3		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
70	53	ABrd pf	2.67	3.8		2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
115	54½	ABdcst	1.40	1.3	16	3622	105⅛	104½	104⅝	— ⅜
26¼	19½	ABldM	.36	3.3	13	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	ABusPr	.44	2.5	15	32	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
55⅝	40⅛	AmCan	2.20	5.5	11	402	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	21¼	ACan pf	2.80	11.9		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
48	36	ACan pf	3.00	6.5		109	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16¼	ACapBd	2.20	11.9		57	18⅝	18½	18½	
33⅝	25⅛	ACapCv	6.55e	21.5		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11½	6½	ACentC			12	39	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
54¼	43⅝	ACyan	1.90	3.8	11	7248	52⅛	49	50½	—2
29⅝	18¼	ADT	.92	3.9	26	76	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	15⅝	AEIPw	2.26e	11.6	8	4611	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	25	AmExp	1.20	3.1	15	9827	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
30	14	AFamil	.44b	2.4	12	442	23⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AGnCo	1.00	3.4	9	1935	29⅝	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	AGnl wf				81	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
57	51⅝	AGnl pfA	6.28e	11.5		2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
83½	58⅝	AGnl pfB	3.90e	7.6		157	78	77½	78	+ ⅜
62	40⅛	AGn pfD	2.44	4.3		359	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+1
32⅝	25⅝	AHerP	1.88	3.5	9	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	AHoist				104	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
62½	46⅝	AHome	2.90	4.7	13	2795	62⅛	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅜
38	26¼	AHose	1.12	3.1	11	4689	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	42⅝	Amrtch	6.60	8.1	10	1080	82	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
78	52	AmGrn	.44	4	18	409	72	72⅝	72⅝	
120	112½	AGas pf	6.50	4.8		20	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+2⅝
28⅛	18½	AMat	.72	3.9	12	6721x	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+1
5⅝	3¼	AmMot			84	825	3½	3¼	3⅜	
65	27⅝	AN1Rs s	2.22	3.4	12	570	65	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	24½	APresid	.74i	1.9	4	622	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ASLFin			4	319	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	ASLFl pf	2.19	14.2		141	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
16	10	AShip	.80	5.9	15	72	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
35⅝	22⅝	AmStd	1.40	5.3	12	262	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	26⅝	AmStor	.52e	5.8	7	9	1⅝	54	53½	-2½
5⅝	3¼	AmTex				474	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
62	39½	Amdag	1.20	2.1	12	61	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
47½	29	AMcBos	2.40	5.4	5	75	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	AMcBos pf	5.13e	19.0		20	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
41	26¼	AMcNY	2.04	5.3	6	377	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	AmKvs s	1.00	3.5	9	44	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	AmAam	1.62	8.1	11	8445	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	AmNat pf	2.38			15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32½	23⅝	AmAth	2.40	7.8	11	74	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
66	37⅝	AmBkTr	2.70	4.3	7	263	63⅝	62⅝	63½	+ ⅜
24⅝	19⅝	AmTr pf	2.50	10.7		7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	AmTel	1.60	5.3		7	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Ametek	.60e	3.7	4	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
30⅝	19	Amd	.44	1.5	13	709	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
24½	18	AmGp	.80	3.5	9	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
50	33⅝	AmHm	1.36	2.7	9	936	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	19½	AmYlw	.40	2.4	14	981	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	BASIX	.12b	1.0	12	18	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Bausch	.76	3.1	15	424	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
61	53⅝	BxTrPr	.37	2.4	14	48x7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
25½	17⅝	BayFin	.20e	.9	40	61	21½	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	19⅝	BayStG	2.40	8.5	9	15x	30⅝	30½	30½	
38⅝	29⅝	Bearing	1.00	2.9	11	27	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	24⅝	BeatCo	1.80	5.9	9	2731	31⅛	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
62	46½	Beatrf	3.38	5.9		1	57½	57½	57½	+1⅛
48⅛	30⅝	BecMD	1.20	2.5	15	268	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ½
11⅝	4⅝	Beker				81	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Baker pf	1.70	16.6		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	BelcoH	.40	3.1	7	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30½	21⅝	BellInt	.56	2.8	9	323	27	27	27½	+ ⅜
85⅝	66	BellAt	6.80	8.2	8	965	83⅛	82½	83¼	+ ½
29⅝	23⅝	BCE e	2.28			760	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27¼	19⅝	BellInd	.92	1.4	12	499	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	BellSo s	2.20	7.9	8	2271	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
55	35⅝	BelcAH	.80	1.5	22	3	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
90⅝	73	Bndx pf	4.04	4.7		9	86⅛	86	86⅛	
37⅝	23	BenfCp	2.00	5.5	9	132	36⅝	35⅝	36½	
34⅛	30⅝	Benef pf	4.30	12.3		2	35	35	35	+1⅛
166⅛	104⅝	Benef pf	5.50	3.4		10z	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	17	Benef pf	2.50	12.5		10z	20	20	20	
7⅝	3¼	BengtB	.22e	3.9	23	275	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	7⅝	BergEn			14	36	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Berkey			30	68	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	BestPd	.24	2.0	12	344	12	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅝	14⅝	BethSt	.40	2.3		1361	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	37⅛	BethSt pf	5.00	11.9		77	42½	42	42⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	18⅝	BethSt pf	2.50	11.8		22	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	21	Beverly	.32	1.0	18	948	33⅝	32	32	
24⅝	19⅝	BigThr	.80	3.6	16	1066x	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
14	13⅛	Bioclnt				965	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17½	BlockD	.64	3.0	11	8006	24⅛	21⅛	21½	—2⅝
30½	20	BlckHP	1.92	6.6	8	20	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
40	14	Blair	.56	2.6	17	81	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
51⅝	37	BlckHR	2.40	4.7	13	89	51⅛	50½	50⅝	— ½
44⅝	36	Boeing	1.40	3.2	8	2446	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+1⅝
44⅝	32½	BoiseC	1.90	4.9	17	298	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
57	44	BoiseC pf	5.00	9.1		2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	15⅝	BolBkr	.10	.4	29	28	25⅝	24	25⅝	
70⅝	52	Borden	2.72	3.8	10	392	72	71⅛	71⅝	+1⅛
24⅝	16⅝	BorgWa	.92	4.5	9	713	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	Borrmn				11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	BosEd	3.24	8.5	8	204	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
75½	63	BosEd pf	8.88	11.8		10z	75½	75½	75½	+1⅛
10⅝	9	BosEq r	1.17	11.8		18	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	16½	BosEq r	1.46	11.8		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	BowlrM	.72	3.3	9	441	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅞	BrigSt	1.60	5.5	8	177	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
57½	42	BristM	1.88	3.3	17	4380	58	57½	57½	
30	21⅝	BrtPrt	1.63e	6.1	8	544	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	BrlT pp				340	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6	2⅝	Brock				176	3	2⅝	2⅝	
20¼	14⅝	BrckwY	1.32	7.3	24	27	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
27⅝	20	BkyUG	2.37	8.1	8	112	29⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1¼
22⅝	19⅝	BkUG pf	2.47	10.7		9	23⅝	23	23	
32⅝	29	BkUG pf	3.95	12.2		8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13	BwnSh	.20	.9	9	53	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
30	22⅝	BrwnGp	1.24	4.9	14	239	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
44	26⅝	BrwnF	1.28	3.1	14	1027	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	23⅝	Brnswk	1.00	2.7	8	1050	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
40⅝	25½	BrshWs	.48	1.3	14	61	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
16⅝	12	BucyEr	.44	3.0	36	347	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	Bundy	.80	6.7	7	74	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	15½	BurlN	2.16	12.6		14	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	BurlnCt			11	67	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	23	BurlInd	1.64	6.1	20	67	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	35	BrlNth	1.40	2.7	7	1224	53	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6½	BrlNo pf	.25	8.1		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22	19	BrlNpf	2.12	9.9		7	21½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	44½	BrlNpf	5.60e	11.3		120	49⅝	49½	49½	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	Burndy	.84	5.8	13	102	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
65½	47⅝	Burrgh	2.60	4.4	11	2131	59⅝	59⅝	59½	+ ½
29⅝	12⅝	ButlrIn	.52	2.7	638	1524	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Buttes				88	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15	10⅝	Butes pf	2.10	18.7		22

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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AY, MARCH 29, 1985 **

TECHNOLOGY

w's Artificial 'Lung' ters Nitrogen From Air

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

EW YORK — The air we breathe is largely useless. Seventy-eight percent of the mixture of gases we know as air consists of nitrogen, with essential oxygen making up only about 21 percent and various compounds e elements, such as carbon dioxide and argon, accounting balance.

n we breathe, we bring these gases into contact with a meable membrane, which is the lining of our lungs. The selectively passes through the membrane to enrich depleted cells, while the more abundant nitrogen is, for the most nply inhaled and exhaled.

Chemical Co. has recently developed a device that uses a artificial lung to separogen from oxygen for cial use. It has no parts, but can, in ef- er 95 percent pure niout of a stream of com- air. Dow says this is t industrial use of the me technique for air on, although it has ed in other applications, such as removing carbon dioxide ethane.

Nitrogen has important uses in the food industry.

tandard means of splitting air into its constituent parts is ic, or requiring very low temperatures. The air is com- and cooled until liquefied and then allowed to warm ince oxygen and nitrogen have slightly different boiling by carefully controlling the temperature, one element can d off while the other remains. The resulting products are red by pipeline to nearby users, or by insulated tanker to stant locations.

ber method, called inert gas generation, simply consumes xygen in an airstream by burning a fuel, but the output is inated by combustion byproducts.

ITROGEN has a variety of applications in the chemical nd metal-processing industries. It also has important ses in the food industry where, by displacing oxygen, it long the shelf life of packaged foods such as coffee and chips. It can also be used as a protective atmosphere in rting and storing fresh produce such as apples and pears. wers, extending the storage life of apples by up to nine

eart of the Dow device is a hollow fiber finer than a air. The fiber is made of a polyolefinic plastic material, because it permits the passage of oxygen, water vapor and dioxide at several times the rate of nitrogen. Polyolefinic hat the material involves a combination of olefins, or ated open-chain hydrocarbons. Almost 10,000 miles kilometers) of this fiber is packed into a tube that is four 2 meters) long and about 10 inches in diameter. The large of fibers presents a very large surface to the incoming air, ermeation can take place. The hollow cores of the fibers nected to a waste pipe.

mpressed to 75 pounds (34 kilograms) to 90 pounds per ch — standard in most plants — is both the raw material driving force of the system. The air is fed into a ed tube running down the middle of the module and uniformly to the bundle of fibers.

xygen, water vapor and whatever carbon dioxide is permeate the fibers, while the nitrogen is swept past by flow of incoming air. The oxygen-enriched airstream exits caps on each end of the unit, while the nitrogen is taken a connection on the side.

said the units were capable of producing nitrogen of 95 to nt purity, although the output decreases as the purity cent increases. "Ninety-five percent purity is the most

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 28, excluding fees.
xings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at

$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
2.515	4.318	112.895 *	36.97 *	0.1763	—	6.612 *	133.285 *	139.55 y
62.585	76.95	30.1098	6.59	3.141 *	17.813	—	22.74	94.89 *
3.1195	3.837	—	32.74 *	1.56 x	88.57 *	4.973 *	116.11 *	1.2365 *
1.228	—	3.839	11.7185	2.452.93	4.3263	77.09	2.2498	210.68
1,991.75	2,448.00	639.30	210.25	—	568.75	31.909	765.50	7.93
—	1.2275	3.121	9.55	1,995.00	3.525	62.85	2.64	253.00
9.58	11.645	3.052	—	4.7645 x	2.7036	15.18 *	3.5975	3.7728 *
335.275	212.21	80.39	26.28	12.88 *	71.04	399.11 *	95.05	—
2.6495	3.2492	84.58 *	27.495 *	0.1321	74.97 *	4.1925 *	—	1.046 *
0.7175	0.8845	2.2261	6.8245	1,432.12	2.8228	44.9512	1.8956	180.809
0.007227	0.00334	3.07997	9.37961	1,966.14	3.4705	61.7919	2.61	258.09

Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
ium B	1.4164	0.9661	Irish £	1.0351	0.4505	Singapore $	2.22
h schilling	72.06	0.0072	Israeli shekel	019.30	0.51	S. African rand	1.9607
Fin. franc	65.20	0.3014	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3029	0.0012	S. Korean won	849.95
ma $	1.371	0.3951	Malay. ringgit	2.531	0.0857	Span. pesetas	174.40
kroner	11.2375	0.1107	Norw. krone	9.03	0.1107	Swed. krona	9.0375
ippine	6.66	0.0545	Phil. peso	18.355	0.0253	Taiwan $	39.57
tuguese	138.40	0.0057	Port. escudo	175.00	0.0383	Thai baht	27.575
ona $	7.00	0.2772	Saudi riyal	3.607	0.2772	U.A.E. dirham	3.6728

S Irish £

al franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
ar N.A.: not available.
ique du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

rrency Deposits

March 28

ar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
- 8 ⅝	5 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	5¼ - 5⅛	13½ - 13⅜	10⅝ - 10⅜	9 ⅝ - 10 ⅛	8 ⅝
- 9	5 ⅝ - 5 ⅜	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅛	10⅝ - 10⅜	9 ⅝ - 10 ⅛	8 ⅝
- 9 ⅛	5⅝ - 6	5⅝ - 5⅜	13 - 13⅛	10⅝ - 11	10 - 10⅛	8 ⅝
- 9⅝	6 ⅛ - 6 ⅛	5⅝ - 5⅜	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅜	11 ⅝ - 11 ⅜	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅛	9
- 10½	6¼ - 6⅛	5 ⅛ - 5 ⅛	11 ⅝ - 12 ⅛	11¾ - 12	10 ⅛ - 10⅜	9 ⅛

able to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).
ran Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters

Dollar Rates

March 28

	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
	8⅞ - 9	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅛	9⅝ - 9⅝	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅛

ars.

ney Rates

des	Close	Prev.
	8	8
	8½	8½
	10½	10¼
Rate	9½	9½
- 30-179 days	8.90	8.75
sury Bills	8.06	8.30
sury Bills	8.46	8.70
rs	8.22	8.28
rs	8.39	8.34

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	13½	13½
Call Money	14	14¼
91-day Treasury Bill	12 19/32	12¾
3-month Interbank	12 9/16	12 19/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6 9/16	6⅝
60-day Interbank	6 7/16	6 7/16

	4.00	4.00
ds	6.00	5.85
Werbank	6.15	6.15
bank	6.35	6.35
bank	6.40	6.45

Rate	10½	10½
	10 11/16	10⅝
Werbank	10⅝	10⅝
bank	10⅝	10⅝
bank	10½	10½

ers, Commerzbank, Credit Lyo
Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	Change
Hong Kong	327.00	328.05	— 2.45
Luxembourg	329.30	—	— 1.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	324.69	327.40	— 1.18
Zurich	327.75	326.45	— 4.05
London	328.75	326.25	— 4.15
New York	—	326.80	— 0.90

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

U.S. Gap On Trade Worsens

Exports Suffer Steep Decline

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to $11.4 billion in February, the worst showing since September, as exports suffered their steepest decline in seven years, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said last month's deficit was 11.3 percent higher than the $10.3-billion deficit recorded in January, and was the biggest monthly imbalance since an $11.5-billion deficit last September.

The deterioration in February resulted from an 8-percent drop in export sales, the largest monthly decline since a 10.3-percent fall in January 1978.

Last year, the United States had a record $123.3-billion merchandise trade deficit. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has predicted the deficit this year will climb to $140 billion.

The country's poor trading performance has been blamed in part on the high value of the dollar, which makes U.S. goods more expensive and harder to sell overseas while increasing Americans' appetite for cheaper imports.

Commenting on the worsening figures, Mr. Baldrige noted that for the first two months of the year the deficit was running at an annual rate of $130 billion, worse than last year's $123.3-billion imbalance.

"U.S. exporters continue to struggle with the handicaps imposed by the strong dollar, slower growth abroad and by foreign import barriers," Mr. Baldrige said.

"Further increases in imports and higher trade deficits lie ahead," he added, noting that even with the declines in recent days, the dollar is still valued 22 percent above its December level.

As usual, the United States sustained its largest trade deficit with Japan. This was $4.2 billion, 15.2 percent above the $3.7-billion imbalance in January. The deficit with Canada was $1.8 billion; with Taiwan, $1.1 billion; and with Western Europe, $1.9 billion.

The department said overall imports dropped 1.3 percent in February, falling to $29.3 billion compared with $29.7 billion in January. The drop came from an 11.8-percent decline in petroleum imports, which in turn offset increases in imports of Japanese cars, clothing, and motor vehicle and tractor parts. Imports of cars from Japan rose 47 percent in February to a total of $1.56 billion.

The February decline in exports reflected decreases in sales of various manufactured goods and agricultural commodities.

Sales of aircraft, electrical machinery, office equipment, automobiles and fertilizers were all down from their January levels, the department reported. U.S. sales of manufactured goods totaled $12 billion in February, down 9.9 percent from the January level.

Sheraton Gains a Foothold in China

Prestige Hotel Turns to U.S. Management

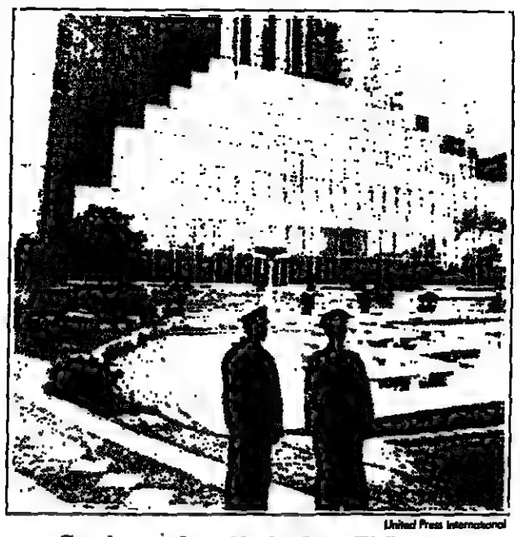
By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — John Kapioltas smiled when someone suggested Sheraton Corp.'s entry into the hotel business in China was like the cavalry riding in.

"I wouldn't say we see it quite like that," the chairman of the hotel chain said recently, referring to his company's contract, signed March 15, to take over management of the Great Wall Hotel.

The $75-million luxury hotel is a prestige project owned jointly by a U.S. company, E-S Pacific Development & Construction Co., and the Chinese state tourist monopoly, China International Travel Service. It represents the largest single investment involving U.S. interests since Deng Xiaoping reopened China to foreign equity holdings six years ago.

Mr. Kapioltas, 57, was here to sign the management contract that gave the ITT-owned Sheraton Corp. its first foothold in a communist country. With representatives of the owners looking on, he was reluctant to say what many people in Beijing have known for some time: that the hotel badly needed an injection of professional management of the kind that a large U.S. hotel chain could provide.



United Press International

Guards posted outside the Great Wall Hotel.

For months before the Sheraton agreement, there was talk that all was not well at the Great Wall, the 22-story tower of shimmering gray steel that stands over the flat brown landscape of Beijing. The hotel, which opened in December 1983, has been troubled by thin patronage at its 10 restaurants and lounges, low room occupancy outside the tourist season and difficulty in maintaining four-star standards among its 1,700 Chinese employees.

Spokesmen for the hotel's U.S. co-owner, E-S Pacific, have answered published reports that the hotel was in financial trouble by insisting that its finances were sound. But diplomats here say negotiations last year with the London-based bank syndicate that put together the original loan package led to a "stretching out" of the repayment terms, and that at least one participant, Allied Bank International, balked at the new terms.

The Great Wall has come to symbolize Mr. Deng's controver-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Pickens Group Says Next Target May Be Unocal

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An investor group led by T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman, said Thursday that it was considering seeking to gain control or restructure Unocal Corp., an international oil company with annual sales of $11.5 billion.

In the past, the Pickens group had said only that it had been buying stock in Unocal for investment purposes.

Thursday's disclosure came a day after the group, known as Mesa Partners II, said it had bought 6.7 million shares of Unocal stock for $321.6 million, increasing its holdings in the Los Angeles-based company to 13.5 percent of its stock.

Unocal, the most active stock on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday for a second straight day, closed at $49.625 per share, up $2.

Mesa Partners II now has spent $1.05 billion to buy 23.7 million of Unocal's 173.7 million common shares outstanding.

Mr. Pickens is chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., which has headquarters in Amarillo, Texas, and which holds a 90-percent interest in the investment partnership.

In the past, Mr. Pickens has launched takeover fights against Cities Service Co., Gulf Corp. and Phillips Petroleum Co.

Although he has not succeeded in those bids, Mr. Pickens and his partners have earned hundreds of millions of dollars by either selling their stock back at a profit or by being outbid by other suitors.

The Pickens group said Thursday that it was seeking a two-month postponement of Unocal's annual shareholders' meeting, which is scheduled for April 29, so directors and shareholders can evaluate any plan the partnership might submit.

Although no plan was disclosed, the Pickens group said it could offer to buy a controlling interest of the company. Other alternatives, it said, would be a company program to repurchase Unocal stock from shareholders or the sale or distribution of Unocal's assets.

The group also said that if shareholders agreed to adjourn the meeting until June 28, it might put forward its own candidates for the Unocal board.

Barry Lane, a Unocal spokesman, declined comment on the announcement.

Earlier this week, however, Fred Hartley, chairman of Unocal, attacked corporate raiders in general.

"We must eliminate the legal fictions, tax code twists, the easy money, and the speculative mania that's making it so simple to destroy productive companies," Mr. Hartley said.

France Said to Seek Trade-Money Tie in Talks

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France has threatened to block negotiations on trade liberalization that have been sought by the Reagan administration, unless the talks are accompanied by a commitment from major industrialized countries to reform the world monetary system, French and U.S. officials said Thursday.

Reagan administration officials in Washington, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, rejected linking trade and monetary reform.

France and the European Community Commission want monetary reform placed high on the agenda at the annual summit meeting of major industrialized democracies, in Bonn on May 2-4. The leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy, Canada and the EC Commission will attend.

"We might be willing to talk about monetary issues at Bonn, but there can be no question of monetary reform, as the French are describing it, being tied to the trade round," a U.S. official said. "What's more, it's not a question of whether we have the round, but who will be there, considering [the impact of] our huge trade deficit."

The Reagan administration has repeatedly called for a round of trade talks in 1986 and has urged that participating governments focus on reducing barriers in services, high technology and agriculture.

The foreign ministers of the 10 EC countries meeting in Brussels on March 19 endorsed the talks, which would be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They stopped short of agreeing on a date.

Jacques Attali, representing President François Mitterrand during recent summit preparatory meetings in West Germany, said France would not agree to a date for the trade talks until there also was agreement to discuss monetary reform, according to officials who attended the meetings. It was the toughest such statement to date by a European official.

Under EC rules, which require unanimous approval for trade negotiations, France can block the community from agreeing to starting the talks.

In tones that a participant described as "strident and tough," Mr. Attali said trade and monetary reform were linked and that progress on resolving the issues should proceed concurrently.

He proposed that the summit leaders in Bonn not only endorse monetary reform, but that an international conference on monetary reform be held in Paris next year, with the International Monetary Fund handling the preparations.

He reportedly said that a major goal was strengthening the world monetary system and stabilizing currency values. And he reportedly said that the preparations for the conference should be based on a study on the monetary system to be presented in Bonn. That study had been ordered at the summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1983.

Mr. Attali was not immediately available Thursday for comment.

U.K. Bank Cuts Its Base Rate

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC reduced its base rate on Thursday from 13.5 percent to 13 percent.

It is the bank's second reduction of the base rate within a week and was prompted by the rise of the pound on foreign exchanges.

The base rate determines what interest the bank charges to borrowers and pays to depositors. All other rates are scaled up from this rate.

Senate Presses Reagan To Curb Japan Imports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate passed a resolution Thursday urging President Ronald Reagan to retaliate against Japanese imports unless Tokyo gives U.S. products greater access to its markets.

"Our patience is exhausted," Senator David Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, declared before the Senate approved the nonbinding resolution on a 92-0 vote. He called Japan's $37-billion surplus in trade with the United States in 1984 "an intolerable situation."

The Senate's vote came on the heels of an announcement by Japanese officials that they would increase their nation's auto exports to the United States in the year starting Monday by 25 percent, to 2.3 million vehicles.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was "extremely disappointed" by the Japanese announcement. Marlin Fitzwater, another spokesman, added, "Our position remains that we want more access to other [Japanese] markets."

The Senate action also followed a Commerce Department report that showed that the United States suffered an $11.4-billion foreign-trade deficit last month. As usual, the largest deficit was with Japan.

The resolution came as negotiators neared a deadline for decisions that could determine if Japan will open its market to perhaps $2 billion in American telecommunications equipment.

It urged Mr. Reagan to obtain more markets to offset the estimated $4 billion in additional auto sales, or retaliate with tariffs and quotas. Mr. Reagan could do so under the International Trade Act of 1974.

Lionel Ulmer, chief U.S. negotiator in the telecommunications talks with Japan now underway in Washington, told a House panel he would be "less than candid if I suggested to you that success is assured by April 1."

On Monday, the Japanese will set regulations for equipment that may be sold to Nippon Telephone & Telegraph, a government monopoly that is being transformed into a private corporation.

Mr. Ulmer, undersecretary of Commerce for international trade, told the telecommunications subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee that, even if U.S. objectives in the talks were achieved, there could be no assurance the Japanese would implement them.

Mr. Ulmer said he was unconvinced that retaliatory action was needed but said measures such as the Senate resolution, sponsored by Senator John Danforth, Republican of Missouri, and Mr. Boren, were "useful" to impress on the Japanese that Congress is upset at the trade gap.

Senators warned that unless Japan responds favorably, stronger measures will soon appear on the Senate floor.

In Tokyo, the Japanese government turned aside harsh criticism from the U.S. Congress and Reagan administration and formally approved on Thursday the raising of its voluntary auto-export quota to the United States.

The minister of international trade and industry, Kejiro Murata, said at a news conference that the decision was intended to foster good relations with the United States by providing for "moderation" in growth of auto exports. These have been restricted for the last four years voluntarily.

The current quota, which expires on Sunday, is 1.85 million cars a year.

Japan will continue to work to reduce its mounting trade surplus with the United States, Mr. Murata said. Tokyo will continue efforts open the Japanese market, he added.

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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
53½	34¾	MooreC	2.00	3.8	12	25	52½	52	52¼	—½
25⅝	18⅝	MoreM	1.04	4.4	13	503	24½	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
28⅝	23½	MorM pf	2.50	9.1		45	27½	27½	27½	+½
49½	28¼	Morgn s	1.20	4.5	8	2097	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+1½
42¼	26⅝	MorKnd	1.48	3.9	9	16	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
30¾	18⅝	MorseS	.80	3.8	13	22	21	21	21	
21	12	MtgRty	1.71e	8.5	11	103	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—⅜
31⅛	21⅝	Morton s	.64	2.1	13	4030	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+⅝
44⅛	29¼	Motor s	.44	1.9	10	2916	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅝
25¼	15⅝	Munfrd	.54b	2.1	13	96	25½	25	25¼	+⅛
22⅝	15	Munsing				410	12	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
43	27⅝	MurphC	1.40	3.4	9	64	41½	41¼	41¼	+⅛
38½	22½	MurpO	1.00	3.1	8	384	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
23¼	18⅝	MurrOi	1.20	6.0	10	71	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
13⅝	11	MutOm	1.44e	11.1		61	13⅛	12⅞	13	
11⅞	3⅝	MyerL n				73	4	3⅝	3⅝	

N

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
22⅝	16	NAFCO	1.00	5.0	17	48	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
69⅝	39⅝	NBD	2.40	4.1	7	57	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	
24	12⅝	NCH			9	351	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
22½	17½	NCH	.72	3.5	13	36	21	20⅝	20⅝	
39⅝	23	NCNB	1.32	3.6	7	80	37	36⅝	37	
30⅝	20⅝	NCR s	.88	3.1	9	2943	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
17	10⅝	NL Ind	2.20	17	7	752	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
34½	25⅝	NUI	2.32	6.7	9	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	NVF				130	⅞	⅞	⅞	
46¼	33½	NWA	.90	2.2	17	1174	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
60¼	45½	NabscB	2.68	4.5	12	389	59½	59	59	—⅛
28⅝	21	Nalco	1.20	5.0	12	1884	24	23⅝	23⅞	—½
29⅝	20	Nashua			6	215	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
41⅛	30⅝	NatCan	1.00	2.4	10	1107	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+⅛
18½	11⅝	NtCnv s	.36	2.6	13	1453	14⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅝
33	22⅝	NatDist	2.20	7.1	21	4721	32½	30⅝	31⅛	—1⅛
20	11¼	NatEdu			11	391	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
29⅝	18½	NatFGs	1.88	7.0	7	46	27⅛	27	27	—½
45¼	27	NatGrid	2.00	4.6	6	244	44⅛	43	43½	+½
4½	2½	NtHom				84	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
33⅝	23⅝	NII	.25	.9	19	348	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
29⅛	17⅝	NMedE	.52	1.9	14	1603	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
11½	6⅝	NtMedVn				6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29	21½	NtPrest	1.00	3.8	12	44	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+½
14⅝	9½	NtSemi				3	2427	11⅛	11	—⅛
30⅝	21⅝	NtSvcin	1.00	3.4	11	37	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
18	11⅝	NtStand	.40	2.6	10	14	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
13	10	Nerco n	.48e	4.3	6	47	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
39¼	21⅝	NevPr	2.76	9.6	9	76	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
14⅝	11½	NevPr pf	1.40	11.2		200e	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	NevPr pf	1.95	11.6		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅛	8½	NevSvL	.50	4.7	7	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
39½	28⅝	NEngEl	3.60	9.2	6	140	39⅝	38⅝	39	+⅜
25⅝	21⅛	NEnP pf	2.75	11.5		2	24	24	24	
26⅝	20⅝	NJRsc	2.04	7.9	10	28	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
24⅝	14⅝	NYSEG	2.24	10.5	6	1557	21½	20½	20⅝	+⅛
25½	19⅝	NYSEG	1.01e	12.2		50	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—½
18⅛	13½	NYS pf	2.12	12.1		2	17½	17½	17½	+½
30	24	NYS pfD	3.75	13.2		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
19	13¼	Newell	.50	3.0	10	67	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
47	30⅝	NewHol	.44	1.4	29	21	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+1⅝
15½	11⅝	Newhl	4.78e	30.6		17	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
10⅛	7¼	NwHRs	.48e	7.5		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
52	31	Newmt	1.00	2.3	31	332	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+⅝
5⅝	1⅝	NewpPk				143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	12	NiagMP	2.00	11.4	6	1214	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
27½	22	NiagMxf	3.40	12.6		100z	27	27	27	+1
29¼	22½	NiagMxI	3.60	13.2		30z	27¼	27¼	27¼	—1⅛
24	24	NiagMxP	4.10	12.7		20z	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
38	30⅝	NiagMxI	4.85	13.3		30z	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
18⅝	15⅝	NiagSh	1.95e	12.4		61	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅝
18⅝	10⅝	Nicolet	.12	.8	20	53	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅝	24⅝	NICOR	2.04	10.0		230	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19	12½	NobIAI	.12	.8	39	508	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
69	48½	NorfSo	3.40	5.3	8	1593	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
31	15	Norlin				145	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
41⅝	29⅝	Norsr	2.40	6.1	8	84	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
50	43	Norstr pf	2.12e	10.0		40	47	47⅛	47⅛	—⅝
19	12	NorTek	.08	.5	6	66	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
56¾	42	NACoal	1.00	1.9	6	109	52⅝	52½	52½	—⅝
45½	28½	NAPhil	1.00	2.4		149	39	38⅝	39	+⅛
21⅛	13⅝	NEurO	1.04e	9.4	10	58	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
15½	10⅝	NoestUt	1.58	10.5	5	3496	15⅛	15	15	
18⅛	11	NindPS	1.56	12.6	8	4403	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
48⅛	41⅝	NIPS pf	4.57e	10.4		71	44	44	44	+1⅛
44⅛	33⅝	NStPw	2.34	7.4	8	530z	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	—⅝
35⅝	28	NSPw pf	3.60	11.4		70z	31½	31½	31½	—½
38	32	NSP pf	4.16	10.9		310z	38	38	38	+1⅛
69¼	56½	NSPw pf	7.84	11.8		30z	66½	66½	66½	—⅛
43	31	NSPw pf	7.00	11.6		200z	60½	60½	60½	+⅜
35⅝	25⅝	NorTel	.50			1574	35½	35	35	
5½	2⅝	Nthcat g				47	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
45⅝	23⅝	Norfrs s	1.20	2.8	12	3325	43½	42½	43	+½
47	41	NwCP pf	5.42e	12.0			45	45	45	
42⅝	40⅝	NwInd	2.68	5.0	14	412	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+⅛
21½	8⅝	NwStW				20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		Oakind				215	2⅛	2	2⅛	
35⅝	23⅛	OakInd	1.52	4.3	12	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
35¼	23⅛	OccPet	2.50	8.5	10	433z	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
17	9⅛	OccIP wt				25z	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+½
55⅝	40⅝	OccIP	2.16	4.6		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+2⅝
112⅝	80	OccIP pf	3.60	3.8		3	95	95	95	+4
111	80⅝	OccIP pf	4.00	4.5		1	92½	92½	92½	+3½
27⅝	20⅝	OccIP pf	2.50	12.8		4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
20⅝	17⅛	OccIP pf	2.12	11.4		3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅛	18⅝	OccIP pf	2.20	12.1		20	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
51⅛	45⅝	OccIP pf	4.25	12.8		63z	49	48⅝	49	+⅜
113	105⅝	OccIP pf	15.50	14.4		141	108	107½	107⅝	+⅛
108⅛	101⅛	Occl pf	14.62	14.0		4	104½	104⅛	104⅛	
34½	22	ODECO	1.00	3.7	17	73	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
31⅝	24⅛	Ogden	1.80	5.9	15	623	31	30½	30⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	OhioEd	1.88	13.5	6	192	14⅝	14½	14¼	
30	22⅛	OhEd pf	3.50	13.7		100z	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
34	25⅝	OhEd pf	4.40	13.5		18z	32½	32½	32½	
53⅝	41	OhEd pf	7.24	14.2		24z	51	51	51	+2
40⅝	45	OhEd pf	6.20	14.1		27z	58⅝	58	58	
30	25⅝	OhEd pf	3.37e	7.7		50z	30	30	30	+⅛
34⅝	18⅝	OhEd pf	3.91	13.4		16	26	25⅝	25⅝	
29	21	OhEd pr	3.92	13.8		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	OhEd pf	1.80	12.2		11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
66½	51	OhEd pf	9.12	14.0		10z	65	65	65	+1
63	47½	OhEd pf	8.44	14.0		20z	61½	61½	61½	+1½
87	76	OhEd pf	10.48	12.6		10z	83	83	83	—1
17⅛	12⅛	OhMtr	.40	2.9	14	213	14⅝	14	14	
61½	51½	OhP pfB	7.40	12.7		196z	60⅝	59½	60	—1⅛
62	53	OhP pfC	7.40	12.7		14z	58	58	58	
19⅝	15	OhP pfD	2.04	12.4		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
108	98	OhP pfA	14.00	13.3		10z	105⅛	105	105	
107	98½	OhP pfF	14.00	13.3		90z	105	105	105	
82⅝	61½	OhP pfD	7.34	12.7		240z	62	61	61	—⅛
20½	17⅝	OkGE	2.00	8.5	10	1274	23⅝	23½	23½	+⅛
8⅛	7	OldGS pf	.80	10.5		100z	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
36⅝	26⅛	Olin	1.50	4.9	8	2114	31⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
28	5⅝	Omncre			27	107	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
19⅝	14	Oneida			10	114	15	14⅝	15	—⅛
33⅝	26⅝	ONEOK	2.56	8.3	9	144	31⅛	30⅝	31	—⅛
25⅝	19⅝	OranRk	2.04	8.1	9	113	25⅝	25	25⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	Orange	.52f	4.5	15	64	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
22½	17½	Orbnc	.76	3.1	49	44	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	OrlanP			38	376	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6½	Orion pf	.50	6.8		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
31⅝	24	Orion pf	2.75	9.1		49	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
31½	18⅝	OutBrk s	.44	1.4	9	215	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛
33½	17	OvrnTr	.44	2.2	12	218	20½	20⅛	20	—⅛
19⅝	13	OvShip	.58	2.9	11	112	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
37	25⅝	Owens	1.40	4.0	9	284	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
46¼	31¼	OwenIll	1.68b	4.0	9	1495	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	—⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Oxford	.44	3.6	11	56	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
31½	18	PHH	.88	2.9	12	787	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PPG	1.40	4.3	9	763	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	—⅛
26½	15	PSA	.04	.2		24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
19⅝	11⅛	PSA dpf	1.50	10.0		1013	19⅛	19	19	+⅛
19⅝	11⅝	PacAS	1.54	12.1		42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
17½	12⅝	PacGE	1.72	10.0	7	910	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
43⅛	36⅝	PacLts	3.32	7.7	12	211	43⅝	43	43⅛	+⅛
29	21⅛	PcLum	1.32	4.8	13	56	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PacRes	.05r	.6		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
19	13⅛	PacRs pf	2.00	11.9		15	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
17½	11⅝	PacSci	.40	2.7	11	44	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
73⅛	54	PacTele	5.72	8.1	8	1411	70½	70	70⅛	+⅛
12⅝	9⅛	PacTin	.40	3.6		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅝	21	Packgn	2.60	9.5	8	274	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
33⅝	27½	Paclf pf	4.07	12.6		33	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
43½	25	PaloWb	.40	1.5	67	844	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
34⅛	26⅝	PalWt pf	2.25	7.3		36	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
39	26⅝	PalmBc	1.30	3.4	14	991	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
28⅛	20⅝	PanASR	.70	2.5	9	34	28	27⅝	27⅝	—½
6⅝	4	PanAm				2440	6⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	PanAm wi				96	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	Pancan n	.20	1.2	16	4	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
37⅝	31	PanhEC	2.30	6.0	10	2992	38	36⅝	38½	+2⅝
5⅝	3	PantPr			17	906	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
17⅛	12	Paprcft	.80	4.6	14	255	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅜
18⅝	10⅝	Parmtr			25	808	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
23	13⅝	ParKEs			11	44	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ParkDrl	.16	2.4		471	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
39½	25⅝	ParkH	1.12	3.5	10	604	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
17⅝	12½	ParkPn	.52	2.9	31	265	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
3⅝	1½	ParPtr			10	200	2	2	2	
17½	11⅝	PayNr	.60	4.8	11	960	12⅝	12	12⅝	—⅛
21⅛	13⅝	PayCsh	.16	.8	18	1599	20½	19⅝	20	
11⅝	6⅝	Peabdy	.20	2.9		82	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
1⅝	7⅝	Penco				5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
55⅝	40⅝	PenCen			11	384	51	50⅝	50⅝	+⅝
55⅝	44⅝	Penney	2.36	5.0	8	3327	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
26⅝	19⅝	PePL	2.56	9.7	8	492	26⅝	26½	26½	
36⅝	30⅝	PePL pf	2.40	12.9		3z	30	30	30	
37½	30	PePL pf	4.50	13.0		49z	35	34½	34½	—½
27⅝	23⅛	PePL dpr3.42	12.8		7		26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
24⅝	20	PePL dpr2.90	12.3		32		23⅝	23½	23½	—½
25⅝	21⅝	PePL dpr2.35	12.3		7		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
29⅝	25⅝	PePL dpr3.75	13.0		5		28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
85½	69⅝	PePL pf	9.24	11.0		10z	84	84	84	—1½
96	81⅝	PePL pr	11.00	12.0		12z	92	90⅝	92	+1⅛
70	58⅝	PePL pr	8.70	13.0		270z	67⅝	67	67	—1
40⅛	31½	Pennzll	2.20	6.6	12	30	39½	38⅝	39⅝	+⅛
25⅝	20	Penw pf	1.60	6.7		26	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
50½	36⅝	Pennzoil	2.20	4.4	21	194	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
17⅝	9⅛	PeopEn	1.20	7.3	8	505	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
28	21⅝	PepBoy	.40	1.7	13	43	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
53½	34⅛	PepsiCo	1.68	3.1	24	10534	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
30⅛	17⅝	PerkEl	.56	2.3	14	269	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	PrmIon	1.26e	14.4	7	269	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅛	12⅝	PetrDr	.28	1.5	14	168	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
36⅝	28	PetrTr	1.40	4.2	14	135	34	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛

R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
30⅛	24⅝	PetRs	3.72e	14.4		74	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
16⅝	14	PetRs pf	1.57	9.7		158	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4	Pfizer	1.00e	23.5		8	5	4⅝	4⅝	
43⅝	29⅝	Pfizer	1.48	3.5	14	3412	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
24⅝	19⅝	PhelPd				3133	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
48⅝	34	Philadr pr	5.00	10.4		179	49	48	49	+1
41⅛	29⅝	PhilEl	.54	1.4	26	2641	38⅝	37½	37⅝	—⅛
16⅛	9	PhilEl	2.20	14.1	6	1414	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
32⅝	22	PhilEl pf	3.80	13.9		1z	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—½
32½	24	PhilEl pf	4.35	14.1		1z	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—½
35	25	PhilEl pf	4.40	13.5		20z	32½	32½	32½	
63	50⅝	PhilEl pf	8.75	14.3		12z	61	61	61	—1
18⅝	9⅝	PhilEl pf	1.41	13.8		207	10⅛	10	10⅛	
18½	6⅝	PhilEl pf	1.33	13.8		23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
57	43	PhilEl pf	7.85	14.1		400z	55½	54⅝	55½	+½
10	4⅝	PhilEl pf	1.28	14.0		70	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
120½	97	Phil pf	17.12	15.0		24z	115	114½	114½	—2
68	51	PhilEl pf	9.50	14.3		30z	67	67	67	+1
54	44	PhilEl pf	7.88	14.4		22z	54	54	54	+⅛
54⅝	49⅝	PhilEl pf	7.75	14.4		20z	54	54	54	—⅝
20⅝	15⅝	PhilSub	1.32	6.6	12	15z	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
94⅝	62½	PhilMr	4.80	4.3	13	4280	93⅝	92½	93⅛	+⅜
25	10⅝	PhilIn	.48	2.3	12	29z	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
34⅝	30⅝	PhilPet	2.40	6.3	7	415	38⅝	38	38⅝	—½
39	34⅝	PhilPt wd				3465	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—½
28½	18⅝	PhilMr	.40	1.6	8	67	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	—⅛
12⅝	22⅝	PicdAs s	.28	.9	7	554	31⅝	31	31⅛	—⅛
32⅝	22⅝	PieNG	2.32	7.4	9	25	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅜
21	14⅛	Pier 1			13	70	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅝
49	34⅝	Pillsbry	1.56	3.2	11	472	49	48⅝	49	+⅛
34	21⅝	Pioneer	1.24	4.2	6	337	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
26⅝	17	PionEl	.17r	.8	41	22	21⅝	21	21	—⅛
43½	27⅛	PitnyB	1.20	3.6	11	309	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Pittsm				286	11	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Plantrs	.20	1.7	11	577	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18½	12⅝	Plantrn	.16b	1.2	15	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Playboy			3	32	10⅝	10½	10½	
34½	19⅝	Plesey	.61e	2.7	11	2	23	23	23	—⅛
22⅝	15⅝	PlexPd	.85	3.4	35	428	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
32	24⅝	PlsPd pfA	2.50	8.4	36	1738	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛
22⅝	11½	Pondrs	.40	.3	8	72	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
22⅝	15	PopTel	.80	4.1		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Portec	.48	2.5	61	79	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Portl pf	5.50	6.9		200z	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+3
18	13	PortGE	1.82	10.1	6	504	18⅛	17⅝	18	
100½	90	PotGf	11.50	11.4		30z	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—7
22⅝	21½	PortG pf	2.60	12.5	6	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅛
22⅝	21⅛	PortG pf	2.50	12.4		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
33⅝	28⅝	PortG pf	4.32	13.4		2	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
38⅛	29⅝	PotHch	1.56	4.5	12	82	35	34⅝	35	—⅛
28⅝	16⅝	PotMcE	2.14	7.5	9	1161	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
28⅝	24⅝	PotEl pf	2.64	9.9		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
42½	36	PotEl pf	4.50	10.7		200z	42	41½	42	+½
25½	16⅝	Premis	.36	1.6	17	112	22½	22½	22½	+½
27⅝	24⅝	PrimrK	2.00	5.4	7	440	37⅝	37	37⅝	
29⅝	13⅝	PrimCo			12	1236	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
24⅝	12⅝	PrimMs	.09	.4	22	227	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
59⅝	46⅛

هكذا من الأصل

io Thrift Is Reopened er Misconduct Claim

The Associated Press

INNATI — As concerned s waited in line Thursday, iators reopened a savings that had been closed after at one or more of its offi- lly withdrew their money run on deposits.

ators who had ordered Savings & Loan Co. ednesday proceeded with of the institution's books . Thomas Batties, Ohio's nty superintendent of sav- 1 loans, said Oakmont et money demands and allowed to remain open.

The action was the lastest chapter in a public crisis for many savings and loans in Ohio that began with a run on deposits at Home State Savings Bank, which had borrowed $670 million from a Florida securities dealer that collapsed March 4.

The Home State run forced the Cincinnati-based thrift to close March 9, and Governor Richard F. Celeste closed 69 other privately insured Ohio savings and loans six days later.

State officials on Wednesday put Oakmont under the control of a state conservator, saying at least one officer of the thrift may have closed a personal account during the crisis two weeks ago. A state order March 13 had prohibited such withdrawals.

Mr. Batties declined to identify the officer or officers allegedly involved.

The state and federal bank examiners' findings will be turned over to the Ohio attorney general and to Lawrence Kane, a state-appointed special prosecutor who is investigating the Home State collapse, Mr. Batties said.

Ohio state officials have said the closed thrifts cannot reopen for full service, other than deposits and $750-per-month maximum withdrawals by depositors, unless the thrifts can obtain federal insurance, convince the state they can qualify for it or are taken over by a federally insured bank.

By early Thursday, 26 of the closed thrifts had fully reopened under those requirements.

ntial Insurance s Not to Go Public

w York Times Service

YORK — Prudential In- Co. of America, the biggest urer, has decided against g to public ownership, a her insurers have also sidering. Prudential is a asurance company, mean- no capital stock and is d controlled by policy- who receive dividends ns earnings.

ve had a group studying ould convert and whether d," Robert A. Beck, chair- chief executive of the in- Wednesday. "As a result studies we have decided roceed at this time with amination of demutuali- Prudential is based in New Jersey.

Pan Am Crews Return to Work

United Press International

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways' 5,800 ground workers began returning to work Thursday after a monthlong strike.

Pan Am approved a three-year contract with the Transport Workers Union Wednesday, and members were sent mailgrams calling them back to work. The union struck Feb. 28. The tentative settlement was reached Saturday.

Striking mechanics, baggage handlers and flight dispatchers voted 3,583 to 2,193 for the new three-year contract, which includes a 20-percent wage increase and a cash bonus. The workers two years ago had given the financially troubled airline a 14-percent wage concession.

Bank of Boston Discloses More Errors in Reporting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Bank of Boston Corp. failed to report another $110 million in international cash transactions of more than $10,000, William L. Brown, the company's chairman, told the annual meeting Thursday.

Mr. Brown said the bank holding company on Wednesday filed 1,200 reports with the federal government on the transactions.

He said about $73 million of the amount represents 59 bank-to-bank transactions between the central bank of Haiti and Bank of Boston's international banking subsidiary in Miami. Eight-hundred transactions, nearly $20 million, were foreign-exchange transactions with Canadian banks dating from July 1980.

Mr. Brown said an internal review was continuing and if additional unreported transactions are found they would be disclosed.

First National Bank of Boston, the holding company's major unit, pleaded guilty to a felony charge in February that it had failed to report $1.22 billion of international cash transactions.

In the aftermath of that scandal, banks across the United States have been re-examining their procedures. On Wednesday, Irving Trust Co. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said they had violated the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act by having failed to report to federal authorities hundreds of millions of dollars in cash transactions.

Irving said it had failed to report 1,659 transactions with 38 foreign banks, totaling $292 million. Manufacturers Hanover said it had failed to file required reports on 1,400 international transactions involving $140 million.

Both banks said they now have filed the necessary reports, and that the errors were oversights and did not result from any attempt by organized crime to disguise the origins of cash acquired from illicit sources.

Analysts said the violations, though involving large sums, appeared to be administrative errors rather than deliberate attempts to evade the law.

The secrecy act requires banks to report to the Treasury Department any cash transactions of $10,000 or more. The intent is to help authorities fight illicit drug trafficking by making it difficult for criminals to convert huge amounts of small-denomination bills. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Zanussi Says It Remains in Trouble

Reuters

ROME — Zanussi SpA, the troubled Italian domestic appliance group taken over by Electrolux AB of Sweden last year, said Thursday that it has to shed 4,800 of its 18,800 jobs over the next three years.

Gianmario Rossignolo, the Zanussi chairman, told a news conference after presenting the group's three-year plan to the government and trade unions that the company was still technically insolvent despite Electrolux's rescue and injection of money. Carlo Verri, the managing director, said Zanussi had ended last year $500 million (about 1 trillion lire) in debt.

But said the company did not intend to lay off workers. It hoped, instead, that the government would pass a law entitling citizens to state pensions from the age of 50 instead of 55.

The metalworkers' union, which took part in the talks, said the job cuts were "incomprehensible and unacceptable" and called for greater clarity on how the relationship between Electrolux and Zanussi would work in practice.

Electrolux took a 49 percent stake in Zanussi last December.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Swiss Brokers Join Japanese In New Firm

By Lynne Curry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tradition Service Holding SA, a Lausanne-based subsidiary of Compagnie Financière et de Crédit SA, a Swiss financial group that provides money broking and specialized banking services, and Nagoya Tanshi Co., a Japanese money-broking firm, have agreed to establish a joint venture in Tokyo.

Called Meitan Tradition Co., the new organization will act as an international foreign-exchange and deposit broker in Tokyo.

Tsutomu Tsumiyama, currently president of Nagoya Tanshi Co. will be the new company's president.

Nagoya Tanshi will have a two-thirds stake in the company and Tradition will hold the remaining one-third. Nagoya Tanshi will establish a wholly owned subsidiary with capital of 50 million yen ($200,000) to which it will transfer the business of its foreign department. Nagoya will then sell 33 percent of its shares in the new subsidiary to Tradition Service Holding.

Britain Sets Up Panel For Investor Protection

Britain's Department of Trade and Industry has appointed Mark Weinberg, chairman of Hambro Life, the largest British unit-linked life insurance company, to head a new watchdog group for investor protection.

Mr. Weinberg was named chairman Thursday of the new Marketing of Investments Board, which will cover the regulations of such investments as life insurance and unit trusts. The creation of the group was proposed by Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit in a white paper in January.

Mr. Weinberg will continue as chairman of Hambro Life, which was acquired by BAT Industries PLC in February.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's biggest bank, is setting up a subsidiary in Glasgow, CA Industrial Finance Ltd., mainly to finance capital-equipment purchases by small and midsized companies.

The state-controlled bank named James Hamilton managing director of CA Industrial, which has authorized capital of £2 million ($2.5 million). He previously was managing director of Grindlays Industrial Finance, a unit of Grindlays Holdings PLC, recently acquired by Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.

Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt has appointed Hans Jürgen Dorn representative of its new office in Taipei. Mr. Dorn was previously based in Frankfurt as assistant vice president in the bank's international division.

Citibank has appointed Phillip B. Lassiter division head for East Asia, responsible for overall management of Citibank's corporate banking activities in the Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China. Mr. Lassiter, now located in Manila, succeeds James J. Collins, who has become Japan division head and country corporate officer.

Philadelphia National Bank has named Jim Hildebrand chief executive officer of its London merchant bank, which is expected to open this summer. Mr. Hildebrand was previously managing director of Continental Illinois Ltd., the merchant bank bought by First Interstate.

STOCK	BID US$	ASK US$
DeVoe-Holbein International bv	5⅝	6⅝
City-Clock International nv	2¾	3½

Quotes as of: March 28, 1985

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Gold Options (prices in $/oz.).

Prem	May	Aug.	Nov.
320	20.00-22.50	—	—
330	14.00-16.00	25.00-27.50	—
340	9.50-11.50	20.00-22.50	28.00-30.50
350	7.50- 9.50	15.50-17.50	23.00-25.50
360	4.50- 6.50	11.75-13.75	19.00-21.00
370	3.00- 5.00	9.00-11.00	15.75-17.75
380	—	6.75- 8.75	12.75-14.75

Gold 327.00-327.50

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v 'Lung' ers Air

ued from Page 11)

al," said Stephen G. marketing managers for embranes department. systems, in contrast, can 9.99 percent purity, but utives argue that this lev- y is not needed in many ns.

ste airstream is enriched 26 percent to 27 percent hich can be applied in s of a plant or simply o the atmosphere.

ts are not entirely sure molecules pass through es faster than others, Reynolds, the chief re- n the project, said. Mo- e or weight cannot ex- phenomenon, since h a molecular weight of ates the membrane used rator several times faster ogen, whose molecular 4.

odule in the Dow system, company calls Generon, ce 300 standard cubic rogen an hour, and the n be hooked up in paral- ce as much gas as a user a standard system con- modules that can pro- standard cubic feet of n hour on a continuous

Sheraton Gains a Foothold in China

(Continued from Page 11)

sial "open-door" policy, adopted in 1979, which ended Maoist self-reliance in favor of importing technology, capital and Western expertise.

The 1,007-room hotel was the first U.S. investment to be agreed upon after Beijing began looking for partners in "joint ventures," as they call the policy of marrying Chinese and foreign ownership. Despite Chinese efforts to lure U.S. businesses, only about 30 joint enterprises have been undertaken, with a total capitalization of between $100 million and $150 million. More than half that is represented by the Great Wall Hotel.

Chinese officials say that the new policies have attracted $8 billion in foreign capital in more than 2,300 agreements. But Western embassies say the Chinese count includes trading contracts and other arrangements that do not involve an equity holding here. By these estimates, the true figure is probably less than $1 billion, part of the money coming from Chinese entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and the United States.

To draw more investment, Mr. Deng and his colleagues consider it crucial that projects like the Great Wall Hotel be seen as efficient and profitable. The symbolic value of the hotel was underlined last April when President Ronald Reagan held a banquet there, serving government leaders American turkey and California champagne.

Because of the need to show that the hotel was first of all a Chinese venture, China International Travel Service, which holds a controlling interest of 51 percent, has insisted on having the management under its direct control. The U.S. investors, led by C.B. Sung, a Shanghai-born industrialist with headquarters in San Francisco, had wanted a major U.S. hotel chain involved, but settled for a compromise under which the general manager's position went to an American of Chinese origin, Peter Sun.

After a year, Mr. Sun wanted to leave the Great Wall. Meanwhile, faced with the accumulating problems, the Chinese had begun to listen more sympathetically to the arguments of their U.S. partners. A call was placed to Sheraton headquarters in Boston, and Mr. Kapioltas dispatched two top executives to negotiate with E-S Pacific, the business set up by Mr. Sung and his investment partner, MacDonald G. Becket, a Los Angeles architect and developer.

For Sheraton, the stakes in the new venture are high. The chain will be paid an undisclosed fee or a percentage of revenue to operate the hotel — a payment that presumably takes into account some expensive initial operating costs.

Mr. Kapioltas estimated that $2 million to $5 million would have to be spent to link the hotel to the Sheraton's reservations network. In addition, Sheraton has just spent $1 million on a promotion campaign advertising the renamed Great Wall Sheraton Hotel Beijing in major U.S. newspapers.

The ads were not aimed at Chinese travelers: The daily room rate, $125 for a double, is more than half China's average annual income. Moreover, doormen in braided uniforms discourage all but official Chinese from even entering the building. But Mr. Kapioltas is encouraged by the rapid growth in the numbers of foreign tourists and businessmen, two million last year, a 32-percent increase over 1983. "We expect to make the hotel a financial success for the investors," he said.

An air of caution affects the atmosphere in which joint ventures work. The Chinese have mandated that the hotel's 70 foreign staff be withdrawn as soon as possible, and Mr. Kapioltas said the Sheraton hopes to have the hotel run entirely by local people in three to five years.

As a policy matter, the Chinese also seek the early departure of joint venture partners. Under all such contracts, the foreign equity holding disappears after an agreed-upon period, usually 7 to 20 years. In the Great Wall's case, the Chinese insisted on a relatively quick transition.

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5858
83985
1393 and 1394
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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
		A								
7½	3⅝	ADI n				24	4⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	AL Lab	.20	1.5	12	20	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
21¼	12	AMC n	.12	.6	16	313	21⅝	20½	21¼	+1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AM Intl				197	4	3⅞	4	
78¾	58	ATT Fd	5.52e	7.1		52	77½	77¼	77¼	
6	2⅝	AcmePr				10	3½	3½	3½	
14¼	8½	AcmeU	.32	3.4	15	6	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
18¼	9¼	Action			20	408	11	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	Actra				10	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	AdmRs			4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
28½	15⅝	AdRsil	.14	.5	20	7	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
24⅛	13	Adobe	.28	1.5	12	242	19⅛	19	19	
8⅝	4½	Aerosc			6	142	7⅝	7½	7½	
46⅝	26½	AMFPrs			19	42	44	42½	42½	—1⅝
9⅝	6	AirExp			23	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
13¼	5⅝	AirCal			8	69	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
10¼	9⅝	ArCal pf				310	10	10	10	
5	2	Alamco			59	103	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
92½	65½	Alnlton			8	31	88¼	87¼	87½	
12⅝	6⅝	AlbaW			23	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
9	5⅝	Aloha				18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19	9⅝	AlphaIn	.05	.4	17	336	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	½	Altair				61	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	⅛	Altex wt				111	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
28⅝	11	AlzaCp			51	172	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	Amdahl	.20	1.4	18	943	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
16½	6½	Amedco	.08	1.0		24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	AmBilt	.15	2.0	4	48	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmCan			22	8	7	7	7	
34⅝	12⅝	AEzpw wt				877	32	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
9	5⅝	AFruc A			10	3400z	7½	7	7½	— ½
9	5⅝	AFruc B			9	1800z	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
12¼	7¼	AHIIM			10	258	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	1	Alsmel			2	19	4⅝	4½	4½	
19⅝	12⅝	AMzdA	.52	3.4	8	17	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
16½	12⅝	AMzdB	.52	3.4	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AMBld				31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	3	AmOil				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
64⅝	53½	APetl	3.20	5.4	15	24	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
7⅝	⅜	AmPlnv				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	APrec s	.24	1.6	14	304	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	AmRlty			3	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16½	11⅝	ARsyl n				570	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3	ASCIE				22	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Amspd	.04	1.8	8	135	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6	3½	Andal			12	2	5	5	5	
10⅛	3	AndJcb				37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Angles			19	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Angel wt				10	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	AlAngl v				133	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	ArguPt				861	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ½
7⅝	5⅝	Arley n		7	58	7	6⅝	7	7	
11⅝	6⅝	Armtrn		1.4	10	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	9	ArrmwA	.20	2.3	10	69	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Arundl			14	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	Asmr g	.15	1.9		274	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Astrex				45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Astronic				903	1⅛	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
		AstricPt				385				
17⅝	7½	Astrol pf	.451			120	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	AtlsCM				160	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Audiotr	.05e	1.0	30	63	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
49⅝	32⅝	AuthSvr	1.00a	2.3	17	22	43	43	43	
22⅝	13⅝	Avandl	.80	4.8	14	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		B								
4⅝	2⅝	BAT	.12a	3.0		6092	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
39⅝	22⅝	BDM	.19	.5		111	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	BSN			21	331	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Badger	.40e	3.7	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17½	7½	Baker			41	49	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	BaldwS	.32a	3.5		20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	BalyM wt				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26	21	BanFd	2.08e	8.2		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	BandIr g				6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BnkBld	.40	4.6	18	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Barnvl	.20	2.5		2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	BaryRG			153	14	6⅝	6	6⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	Baruch	.341	2.6	18	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Beard				28	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅝	1⅝	BeatCh				7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Beltran			11	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
50	35	BrdStdA	.20c		21	37	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
50¼	34⅝	BrdStdB	.20c		3	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
28½	19	BergBr	.32	1.4	14	140	23⅝	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	BethCp	.427	9.9		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	19	BlcCo	.72	3.1	7	90	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	BigV	.40	3.3	34	42	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	BlbTrtle	.15	2.4		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24	19⅝	BlkMcl	1.00	4.3	11	8	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14	BloR B				8	17½	17½	17½	
17½	14⅝	BloR A				3	17½	17½	17½	
34⅝	27⅝	Blessing	.80b	2.7	7	14	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
3½	⅝	BlockE				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	BloumA	.45	2.4	8	8	17½	17	17	
19½	10⅝	BloumB	.40	2.4	8	8	17½	17	17	— ⅛
39½	22⅝	BolarP	.05	.1	32	653	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅝
19⅝	11½	BowVal			36	107	13	13	13	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Bowmr			18	19	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
19	12	Bowne	.44	2.7	17	131	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Braun s	1.60			63	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	Brown s				2	12	12	12	
22⅝	22⅝	BrnFA	.88	2.8	10	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	BrnFB	.88	2.6	11	206	34⅝	32⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	BrnFpf	.46	10.7		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		C								
19	11⅝	CDI s			9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅝	9	CHB	.20b	1.3	13	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	5	CMI Co			16	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CMX Co			14	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	CRS	.34	2.0	17	17	16⅝	17	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9½	CaesNJ			6	2	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	CapleA			4	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	CalRE	1.28	9.9	9	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	CalInt n	.60	3.9	23	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
6½	4½	Calton n				39	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Caltn wt				45	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FPA			73	13	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Fabind	.40	2.3	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅛	2	FairmC				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Fidata				92	6½	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
11	9½	FtCorn	1.00a	9.6	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	FtFSL n	.400	2.0	7	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11	FWmsB	.80	6.8	10	99	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	FischP	.68f	5.6	10	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	FitcGE			4	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	FitGE pf	4.00	16.2		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FlanEn				82	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	24⅝	FlaRck	.70	1.4	11	157	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Fluke	1.36f	5.1	11	101	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Foodmk			11	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	FoolcM			4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FtWllg			21	146	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FordCn	s4.00e			540z	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15	ForesC A	.15		7	134	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	FoxPt				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	19	DataEn	.32	1.3	8	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	DatmC				10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Datscan			3	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝	18⅝	Dams pf	2.50	10.9		13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	Dams pf	3.75	15.5		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24	12⅝	DataPd	.16	1.3	8	2686	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dataprn				6	6	6	6	
8⅝	3⅛	DeRose			10	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Decrat s			12	31	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	DelVal	1.68	12.0	8	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11⅝	23⅝	Delmed				255	3	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Dasmtn	.32f	3.7	14	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	Desgnl	.92f	11.7	18	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	
16	9⅝	DevlCr			8	102	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Dia A			14	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	DiaBfn	.20	1.6	12	36	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
9⅝	2	Digicon				137	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Digicwf				4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
42⅝	21⅝	Dillrd s	.20	.5	16	63	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Diodes			9	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	6	DirAct n			7	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Dixico	.10a	1.3	8	34	8	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1½	DomeP				6864	5⅝	5½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Downey			4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Driller				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	DrlvH s		30		7	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
39	25⅝	Ducom	.80	2.7	9	203	30	29½	29½	— ½
		Dumas				65	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30⅝	22½	Duplex	.92	3.1	11	11	30	29⅝	30	
19	13	DurTst	.40c	2.7	15	15	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Dynlct	.27e	1.7	13	422	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Dynwr	.80	3.9	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
		E								
9⅝	6⅛	EAC	.40	5.0		18	8⅛	8	8	
14⅝	12⅝	EECO	.32	2.2	30	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	ERC			15	47	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
4	2⅛	EaglCl			14	26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	EstnCo	1.00	4.3	8	9	23	23	23	
40	31⅛	Eaton	1.40	3.4	9	32	42⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	EchoSy	.12			3490	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	15⅛	ElcAm	1.40	6.4	6	35	22	20⅝	22	+1½
5⅝	2⅝	ElecSd				10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Elsinor			13	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	EmMed n	.03e	3	19	12⅝	11⅝	12	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EmCor			4	29	4	3⅝	3⅝	
7	½	EngMat				783	⅞	⅝	⅝	+⅛
17⅝	12	ESD n	.30e	2.2	9	22	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Enstr pf	.50e	15.4		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Ero Ins s			9	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	19½	Esexy	.40	1.7	8	32	23½	23	23	— ⅛
7⅝	1½	Esprit				134	2	2	2	
25⅝	20	EstRd	.72e	2.1	28	3	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
36⅝	22⅝	EtzLov			18	15	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7	EvrJ A	.20	2.3	58	70	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Excel n	.40b	4.4	6	8	9	9	9	
6½	2⅝	ExpISv			14	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		F								
12⅝	5⅛	FPA			73	13	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Fabind	.40	2.3	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅛	2	FairmC				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Fidata				92	6½	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
11	9½	FtCorn	1.00a	9.6	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	FtFSL n	.400	2.0	7	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11	FWmsB	.80	6.8	10	99	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	FischP	.68f	5.6	10	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	FitcGE			4	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	FitGE pf	4.00	16.2		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	8⅝	FlanEn				82	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	24⅝	FlaRck	.70	1.4	11	157	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Fluke	1.36f	5.1	11	101	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Foodmk			11	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	FoolcM			4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FtWllg			21	146	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FordCn	s4.00e			540z	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15	ForesC A	.15		7	134	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	FoxPt				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	19	DataEn	.32	1.3	8	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	DatmC				10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Datscan			3	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝	18⅝	Dams pf	2.50	10.9		13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	Dams pf	3.75	15.5		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24	12⅝	DataPd	.16	1.3	8	2686	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dataprn				6	6	6	6	
8⅝	3⅛	DeRose			10	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Decrat s			12	31	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	DelVal	1.68	12.0	8	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11⅝	23⅝	Delmed				255	3	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	Dasmtn	.32f	3.7	14	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	Desgnl	.92f	11.7	18	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	
16	9⅝	DevlCr			8	102	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Dia A			14	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	DiaBfn	.20	1.6	12	36	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
9⅝	2	Digicon				137	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Digicwf				4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
42⅝	21⅝	Dillrd s	.20	.5	16	63	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Diodes			9	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	6	DirAct n			7	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Dixico	.10a	1.3	8	34	8	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1½	DomeP				6864	5⅝	5½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Downey			4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Driller				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	DrlvH s		30		7	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
39	25⅝	Ducom	.80	2.7	9	203	30	29½	29½	— ½
		Dumas				65	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30⅝	22½	Duplex	.92	3.1	11	11	30	29⅝	30	
19	13	DurTst	.40c	2.7	15	15	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Dynlct	.27e	1.7	13	422	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Dynwr	.80	3.9	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	

Over-the-Counter

March 28

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Net
A				
A&M Fd		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AEL s		1	26½	26½	26½	—1
AFG		44	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
ASK		374	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
ATE		43	4⅛	3⅝	4	
AVM		14	9½	9	9	
Acadia	.20	2.0	257	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Acclrtn		72	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
AcuRay	.20	1.8	1498	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
Acme s		8	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
Acfmed		69	25½	24⅝	24⅝	
AdacLb		92	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Adage		6	8	8	8	
AdvClr		131	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
AdvGed		53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AdvTel		26	6	6	6	
Aeroftn		375	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
AerSys		43	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
AfBsh	.80	5.6	57	14⅝	14	14⅝	
AirMid	.10e	.9	38	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
AlrWac		711	13	11⅝	12⅝	+1
AlskAl	.25e	1.6	31	16½	16	16	— ⅛
AlskNl		22	13½	13	13½	+ ½
AlexB	1.40	3.4	155	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Alfin			249	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Algnex			36	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
AlgnWt			48	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
AllegSv	.40	2.0	558	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
AllBn	.84	3.5	2860	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
Allnet			44	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
AllyGar			40	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
AlsMic			416	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Altos			534	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
Amcast	.40	2.3	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
AWArt			184	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
AmAdv			75	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
ABnkr	.50	2.9	115	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
AmCarr			276	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
ACont			158	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
AExpl			461	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
AFdSL	.40	4.3	68	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
AFstc	1.48	3.5	44	42½	42	42½	+ ½
AFurn	.20	2.3	4	12	12	12	
AGreet	.58	1.7	613	33⅝	33⅝	33½	
AmInLf	.40	3.4	342	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
AInsF	1.12	6.4	2	17½	17½	17½	
AmLsd			30	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
AMagnt			18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
AMS			33	20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ½
AMdSv	.16	1.0	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
AMcd			171	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
ANTins	1.06	3.1	65	34½	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
APhrG			5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
AQuasr			89	⅝	⅝	⅝	
ASecC s	1.02	5.2	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
AmSoft			49	19½	19	19⅝	— ⅛
ASolar

هكذا من الأصل

Over-the-Counter

March 28

NASDAQ National Market Prices

(Continued from Page 14)

Stocks	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

March 28

Dollar

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Non Dollar

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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China Sees Trade Rising by 5.3%

Reuters

BEIJING — China's exports a 5.3-percent rise in its foreign trade this year to 126.5 billion yuan ($45.2 billion), Song Ping, the planning minister, said Thursday.

He told the National People's Congress that the government aims to boost exports.

Foreign trade last year rose 20 percent to 120.1 billion yuan, but the year ended with a 4-billion yuan deficit, according to state statistical bureau figures.

Japan Steel Capital Spending

Reuters

TOKYO — The combined capital spending of Japan's six major steelmakers is expected to fall 1.4 percent to 511.80 billion yen (about $2 billion) in the fiscal year that ends March 31, 1986, from an expected 519.30 billion yen in the current fiscal year, company spokesmen said Thursday. The fiscal 1984-85 figure is down 29.5 percent from a year earlier, they said.

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Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
28 March 1985
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NYT: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

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(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. — $ 181.96
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
—(d) Bonfund — SF 915.40
—(d) Conbar — SF 1188.00
—(d) Eaulbaer America — $ 1104.00
—(d) Eaulbaer Europe — SF 1199.00
—(d) Eaulbaer Pacific — SF 1168.00
—(d) Grabar — SF 1060.00
—(d) Stockbar — SF 1632.50*
—(d) CSF Fund — SF 25.64
—(d) Crossbow Fund — SF 11.27
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. — $ 12.57
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
—(d) Asian Growth Fund — $ 10.13
—(w) Diverbond — SF 83.05
—(w) FIF—America — $ 18.47
—(w) FIF—Europe — $ 10.57
—(w) FIF—Pacific — $ 15.79
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds A — $ 87.20
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $ 143.83
BRITANNIA POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Brit.Dollar Income — $ 0.8644*
—(w) Brit.Mango.Curr — $ 11.87
—(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Port — $1.038
—(w) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Port — £ 1.179
—(w) Brit.Universal Growth — $ 0.940
—(w) Brit.Gold Fund — $ 0.831
—(w) Brit.Manag.Currency — £ 14.22
—(d) Brit. Japan Dir Port. Fd — $1.024
—(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund — $ 9.214*
—(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund — $ 1.060
—(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund — $ 0.798
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund — $ 26.02
—(w) Capital Italia SA — $ 12.19
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
—(d) Actions Suisses — SF 362.25*
—(d) Bond Valor Swf — SF 103.50
—(d) Bond Valor D-mark — DM 104.13
—(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR — $ 110.04
—(d) Bond Valor Yen — Yen 10485.00
—(d) Convert Valor Swf — SF 108.40
—(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR — $ 111.54
—(d) Cortesa — SF 850.00
—(d) CS Fonds—Bonds — SF 75.25
—(d) CS Fonds—Int'l — SF 109.50
—(d) CS Money Market Fund — $ 1048.00
—(d) CS Money Market Fund — DM 1020.00
—(d) Energie—Valor — SF 144.25
—(d) Usec — SF 959.00
—(d) Europa—Valor — SF 151.25
—(d) Pacific—Valor — SF 172.75
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—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Ty — $ 11.61
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fund — $ 20.25
—(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund — $ 54.51
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund — $ 24.40
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund — $ 13.74
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—(d) Dollar Bond Selection — $ 120.59
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—(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl — $11.21
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—(d) C.J.R. Japan Fund — $ 10.23
—(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $ 2,067.33
—(w) Columbia Securities — FL 114.06
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—(w) Japan Selection Fund — $ 104.95
—(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $ 110.59
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—(d) Lloydpar — $ 1,285.00
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—(w) Luxfund — $ 72.18
—(m) Meanafund N.V — $ 197.74
—(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd — $ 13.53
—(b) Meteore — Y 119.489
—(w) NAAT — $ 10.55
—(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd — $ 9,833.344
—(w) Nipponfund — $ 30.14*
—(w) Novotec Investment Fund — $ 95.19
—(w) N.A.M.F — $ 148.53
—(w) NSP F.I.T — $ 152.97
—(w) PANCURRI Inc — $ 16.04
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est Geneva — SF 1,297.80
—(r) J.E. Permal Value Fund N.V. — $1,226.85
—(d) Pinnacles — $ 1000.17
—(w) PSCO Fund N.V — $ 121.27
—(d) Putnam Int'l Fund — $ 57.32
—(b) Pri—Tech — $ 872.29
—(w) Quantum Fund N.V — $ 2,328.41
—(d) Ranto Fund — L.F 2,850.00
—(d) Renfinvest — LF 1,023.58
—(d) Reserve Insured Deposits — $ 1042.33
—(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 110.00
—(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg — $ 9.91
—(w) State St. Bank Equity Hdgs NV — $ 9.72
—(w) Strategy Investment Fund — $ 19.74
—(d) Syntax Ltd. (Class A) — $ 7.50
—(w) Techno Growth Fund — SF 91.65
—(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec) — $ 102.06
—(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V — $ 139.36*
—(w) Transpacific Fund — $ 87.83
—(d) Turquoise Fund — $ 95.72
—(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA — $ 2,047.41
—(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB — $ 1,804.85
—(d) UNICO Fund — DM 76.60
—(d) Uni Bond Fund — $ 103.08
—(b) UNI Capital Fund — $ 1052.11
—(w) United Cap. Invt. Fund Ltd — $1.30
—(w) Vanderbilt Assets — $ 11.31
—(w) Winchester Financial Ltd — $ 10.53
—(w) Winchester Diversified** — $ 21.39*
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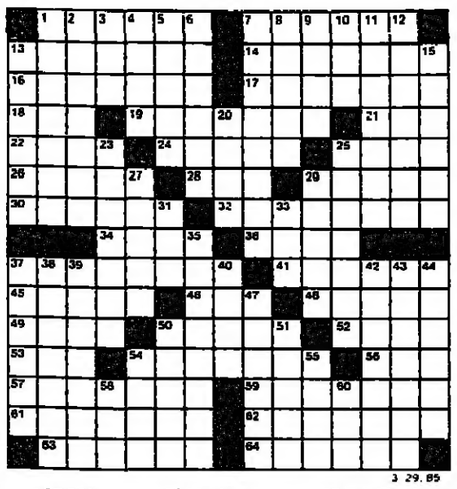
DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Price; b — bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; o — New; S — suspended; S/S — Stock Split; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; *** — Gross Performance Index Feb.; e — Redemp.Price- Ex-Coupon; ** — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd.; @ — Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange



3 29. 85

ACROSS

1 Did the huckleback
7 At the nadir
13 Diacritical mark
14 Shows
16 One of Webster's replies to Hayne
17 Old hand
18 He, objectively
19 This makes paints
21 Explorer Johnson
22 Satanic
24 Approaches
25 Uitlander foe: 1899-1902
26 Plexuses
28 Map abbr.
29 Kin of an ophicleide
30 Of perfect happiness
32 Sans twinklers
34 German river
36 Artist-author Silverstein
37 Laden
41 Army engineer corpsman
45 Audibly
46 Kind of sister or story
48 Combine
49 Sugar unit
50 Mexican cornmeal mush
52 Trendy set
53 S.E.C. member
54 Deviation from the rule
56 French business abbr.
57 Brilliant bird
59 Pragmatic person
61 Disintegrate: Brit.
62 Enters the service
63 Annalists' items
64 Fries quickly

DOWN

1 Inferred
2 Nudist
3 Basketball tourn. letters
4 Football foul
5 Remove to a distance, in law
6 Nick Carter's "—— Key"
7 Young hares
8 Oasis
9 Katarina ——, figure skater
10 Chemical suffix
11 Marley's partner
12 Prickly plants
13 Stick together
15 Deadfalls
20 On which nelsons occur
23 In a queue
25 Whence a reliever comes
27 Played the paraclete
29 Carplike fish
31 Recent: Comb. form
33 Gift-openers' sounds
35 Touches up a Rembrandt
37 Golf-ball ingredient from the bully tree
38 Howl
39 Nicholas II's surname
40 Condemn
42 Exact
43 Solipsists
44 Adjusts an alarm clock
47 Sounds raucously
50 "—— of robins . . ."
51 "Maria ——," 1933 song
54 Opposed, in the backwoods
55 Asian border river
58 Soul, to Simone
60 Kindled

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"LOTS OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG GO-GETTERS LIKE YOU, MITCHELL... IF YOU'D MOVE TO THE BIG CITY."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ESTAC

TAGEA

DWEAMO

BRYCAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EMPTY NOBLE MARVEL PARADE
Answer: What the pillow fight in the kids' room looked like—"BED-LAM"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	10	50	fr
Amsterdam	5	41	2	36	sh
Athens	17	63	8	46	cl
Barcelona	14	57	7	45	fr
Belgrade	11	52	-1	30	sh
Berlin	4	39	0	32	sw
Brussels	4	39	1	34	sh
Bucharest	10	50	2	36	cl
Budapest	7	45	5	41	o
Copenhagen	1	34	-3	27	o
Costa Del Sol	18	64	11	52	fr
Dublin	7	45	2	36	o
Edinburgh	3	37	0	32	sw
Florence	9	48	—	—	o
Frankfurt	6	43	0	32	o
Geneva	7	45	-1	30	cl
Helsinki	2	36	0	32	o
Istanbul	15	59	5	41	fr
Las Palmas	21	70	14	57	o
Lisbon	14	57	8	46	fr
London	8	46	-2	28	o
Madrid	12	54	4	39	fr
Milan	13	55	3	37	fr
Moscow	2	36	1	34	o
Munich	2	36	-1	30	sw
Nice	16	61	8	46	fr
Oslo	1	34	-5	23	fr
Paris	6	43	2	36	cl
Prague	3	37	-1	30	sw
Reykjavik	-6	21	-11	12	fr
Rome	15	59	12	54	cl
Stockholm	2	36	0	32	o
Strasbourg	5	41	-1	30	h
Venice	8	46	6	43	cl
Vienna	5	41	3	37	o
Warsaw	4	39	1	34	c
Zurich	4	39	1	34	r

MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	14	57	2	37	r
Beirut	20	68	14	57	o
Damascus	17	63	11	52	fr
Jerusalem	17	63	12	54	cl
Tel Aviv	21	70	16	61	cl

OCEANIA					
Auckland	22	72	14	57	fr
Sydney	24	75	17	63	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	cl
Beijing	9	48	2	36	fr
Hong Kong	24	75	22	72	o
Manila	34	93	26	79	fr
New Delhi	32	90	20	68	fr
Seoul	8	46	4	39	fr
Shanghai	10	50	7	45	fr
Singapore	28	82	24	75	o
Taipei	23	73	16	61	sl
Tokyo	11	52	8	46	sh

AFRICA					
Algiers	12	54	10	50	sl
Cairo	28	82	17	63	fr
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	17	63	10	50	cl
Harare	26	79	16	61	cl
Lagos	31	88	28	82	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	12	54	11	52	r

LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	22	72	16	61	r
Lima	24	75	18	64	o
Mexico City	28	82	10	50	cl
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	18	64	cl
Sao Paulo	—	—	—	—	na

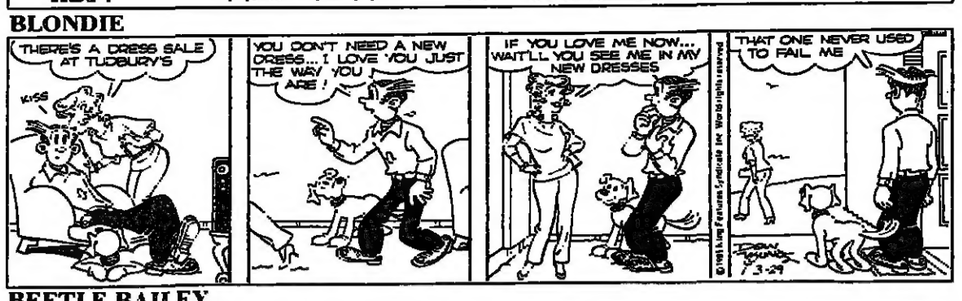
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	4	39	-10	14	fr
Atlanta	24	75	12	54	cl
Boston	18	64	7	45	pc
Chicago	18	64	9	48	r
Denver	8	46	2	36	sw
Detroit	17	63	9	48	r
Honolulu	26	79	20	68	pc
Houston	28	82	18	64	cl
Los Angeles	20	68	11	52	pc
Miami	28	82	19	66	fr
Minneapolis	5	41	2	36	sw
Montreal	13	55	-5	23	cl
Nassau	24	75	16	61	fr
New York	21	70	8	46	fr
San Francisco	14	57	8	46	r
Seattle	9	48	3	37	r
Toronto	18	64	-1	30	cl
Washington	24	75	10	50	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-storms

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp 9 — 2 (48 — 36). LONDON: Overcast. Temp 9 — 3 (48 — 37). MADRID: Fair. Temp 15 — 5 (59 — 41). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp 11 — 3 (52 — 37). ROME: Overcast. Temp 12 — 10 (54 — 50). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp 22 — 16 (72 — 61). ZURICH: Fair. Temp 6 — 1 (43 — 34). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp 35 — 27 (95 — 81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp 24 — 20 (75 — 68). MANILA: Fair. Temp 35 — 24 (95 — 75). SEOUL: Fair. Temp 9 — 7 (48 — 36). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp 30 — 25 (86 — 77). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 12 — 6 (54 — 43).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE



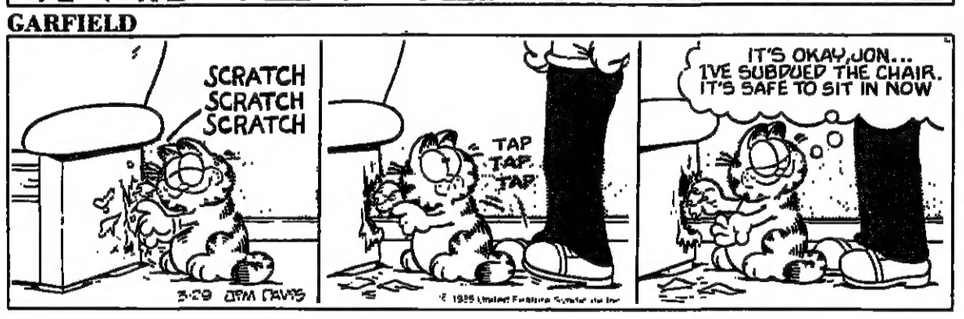
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

LITERARY CRITICISM: Essays on Literature. American Writers. English Writers. 1484 pp.

LITERARY CRITICISM: French Writers. Other European Writers. The Prefaces to the New York Edition. 1408 pp.

By Henry James. Edited by Leon Edel and Mark Wilson. $27.50 each. The Library of America, 14 East 60th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN the right hands, Henry James believed, literary criticism could be a "supremely beneficent" art, but it demanded a rare "cluster of qualities" — curiosity and patience and "perception at the pitch of passion and expression." As he saw it, the critic should be "the real helper of the artist, a torch-bearing outrider, the interpreter, the brother," a kind of delicate tuning fork, keyed to pick up nuances of both beauty and craft.

Now, thanks to these two superb volumes, contemporary readers are afforded the opportunity to assess James's critical oeuvre — and the simple, sensuous pleasure of reading the master's improvisations on literature, American, English and European. The books have been published, with scrupulous attention to detail, by the Library of America — a brave, new enterprise, dedicated to issuing the works of prominent American writers in an authoritative form; and they contain a comprehensive collection of James's literary criticism, plus the 18 prefaces he wrote for the New York edition. More than a third of the pieces have never appeared in book form before.

In these essays, James illuminated his own writing process and the ideals he cherished as a novelist: his love of exactitude; his conviction that a story should be coherent in form, as organic as a living creature; his passionate belief that novels, like old-fashioned paintings, should try to represent life. As a critic, however, he tried never to impose his values upon the works of others; and he wrote, with admiration and perception, about talents as dissimilar as Dickens, Trollope, Hawthorne, Howells and Flaubert. He could delight equally, say, in Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with its "miraculous coincidences and buried doubloons," and in the more "homely and prosaic" virtues of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

James's abundant catholicity of taste reflected not only his deep reservoir of sympathy for others, but also an achieved, philosophical position. He believed that the novel was the "most magnificent form of art," and that its magic derived from its elasticity, its radical freedom from definition. "The house of fiction," he wrote, has "not one window, but a million,' and "the only obligation, to which in advance we may hold a novel, without incurring the accusation of being arbitrary, is that it be interesting."

What James would not tolerate was the vulgar, the egotistical and the bogus; and when he suspected that a writer was not making the most of his gifts, he could be sharply dismissive. Reviewing Walt Whitman's "Drum Taps," he wrote, "to become adopted as a national poet, it is not enough" "to discharge the undigested contents of your blotting-book into the lap of the public." He complained that "Les Fleurs du mal" revealed Baudelaire's "ludicrously puerile view" of evil — for him, evil "begins outside and not inside, and consists primarily of a great deal of lurid landscape and unclean furniture."

For the most part, though, James was less interested in passing judgment on a given text than in using it to shed light on an author's overall achievement. He believed that a novel reflected "the quality of the mind of the producer," and he felt that critics had a responsibility to interpret a writer's inner life and public personality. As a result, his essays are filled with wonderful cameos — character sketches almost as vivid as those found in his novels. Kipling, for instance, emerges as a cheeky youth who "rushes about making people jump with the deep sounds, the sportive exaggerations of tones that issue from its painted lips," and Turgenev, as a "storyteller who has taken notes" "*sur le vif*."

The transactions between life and art continually fascinated James, and this biographical impulse led him, in these essays, to reflect upon the husbanding of material and talent and the consequences of environment, social and familial, upon a writer's sensibility.

In his book-length essay on Hawthorne, James spent a lot of time marveling at how devoid this author's life was of "social accidents" and "literary incident." He discussed the narrowness of Hawthorne's life, spent nearly entirely in small New England towns; the unsophisticated appeal of his work, and the ways in which his innocent, yet self-conscious, temperament typified the native genius. It is almost as though James — like the hero of "The Jolly Corner" — were meditating upon a possible alter-ego, what he might have been had he stayed home and never gone to Europe.

In fact the character of James so permeates these essays that the reader is left with an insistent after-image of both the writer and the man. His presence is there in the magisterial style and the elaborate, supple prose. And it is there, too, in certain recurrent themes — the preoccupation with the United States and Europe, with women as heroines, and with what James called the "modern condition."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	A	C	T		H	A	R	T		T	R	O	P	E
C	H	E	R		O	L	E	O		H	O	M	E	S
C	A	R	E		L	A	I	N		E	T	A	P	E
	B	O	A	R	D	I	N	G	S	C	H	O	O	L
			T	O	O			A	S	H				
T	E	A		O	V	E	N		S	A	N	E	S	T
A	T	L	E		E	L	I	S		R	A	R	E	E
S	H	I	V	E	R	M	E	T	I	M	B	E	R	S
K	N	E	E	L		S	C	A	D		S	C	A	T
S	O	N	N	E	T		E	R	L	E		T	I	A
				G	E	E			E	T	C			
B	A	B	E	I	N	T	H	E	W	O	O	D	S	
O	D	O	R	S		H	A	R	I		V	E	E	R
L	E	A	N	T		E	V	I	L		E	L	L	A
E	S	T	E	S		R	E	E	D		R	I	F	F

3/29/85

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ALMOST all experts would open four spades with the hand shown, prompted by the favorable vulnerability. This happened to be the wrong moment for such action. The limit for East-West is about one club, and North-South are headed for defeat in four spades doubled. The only question appears to be the size of the penalty.

At double-dummy the defense can take six tricks. West must underlead his club ace, allowing East to win and shift to a heart. This removes the heart ace from the dummy before South can develop a diamond trick; and he must lose two tricks in each major suit and one in each minor.

Down two seems a likely result, and would be the outcome if West leads, for example, the club ace. One declarer did better, for he received the lead of a small trump. This destroyed East's jack, and when South won he led his singleton diamond. West put up the ace and shifted to clubs. The declarer was able to discard a heart loser on the diamond king. He lost a trick in each suit for down one, and thought he had done well.

Italy's great Giorgio Belladonna as South also received the helpful trump lead and also led his singleton diamond at the second trick. But when West put up the ace, he shifted to the three of hearts. He was discomfited and South was astonished to find that dummy's seven held the trick. It was then an easy matter to discard the club queen on the diamond king, return to the closed hand with a club ruff and drive out the ace.

The defense took a heart trick eventually, but Belladona had ten tricks for a score of 590.

NORTH
♠ —
♥ A 7
♦ K J 7 6 5 4 3
♣ 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ A 3 2
♥ K 10 8 3
♦ A 10
♣ A 8 7 6

EAST (D)
♠ 7 6 5
♥ 5 4 2
♦ Q 9 2
♣ K J 10 9

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 9 7 6 4
♥ Q J 9 6
♦ 9
♣ Q

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	4 ♠	Dbl	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade two.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 28

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	404	405.50
ACF Holding	197	197.50
Aegon	186.50	186
AKZO	110.30	109.20
Ahold	215	214.70
AMEV	215.70	215
A'Dam Rubber	8.05	8.30
Amro Bank	74.20	75.10
BVG	215	217
Buehrmann T	88	87.50
Caland Hldg	35	35.50
Elsevier-NDU	114.50	112.50
Fokker	104.40	104.20
Gist Brocades	185.20	185
Heineken	155.50	157.50
Hoogovens	58.50	58.80
KLM	58.90	59.20
Naarden	47.60	47.70
Nat Nedder	70.20	70
Nedlloyd	185.20	183.50
Oce Vander G	312	312
Pakhoed	71.50	69.30
Philips	59.10	59.60
Robeco	74.60	74.90
Rodamco	138.20	138.70
Rolinco	67.20	67.60
Roreria	43.70	44
Royal Dutch	196.60	197
Unilever	340	341
Van Ommeren	31.30	32.20
VMF Stork	152	148.80
VNU	210	211

ANP-CBS General Index : 204.01
Previous : 204.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1805	1770
Bekaert	5940	5930
Cockerill	266	263
Cobepa	3380	3425
EBES	3090	3080
GB-Inno-BM	3200	3255
GBL	1955	1980
Gevaert	3900	3900
Hoboken	5780	5760
Intercom	2205	2185
Kredietbank	8200	8290
Petrofina	6770	6760
Soc Generale	1970	2000
Solvay	7360	7600
Solvay	4400	4430
Traction Elec	4125	4105
UCB	5230	5140
Union	1700	1700
Vieille Montagne	6360	6350

Current Stock Index : 2254.53
Previous : 2255.93

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG-Telefunken	107.80	107.60
Allianz Vers	1038	1037
Basf	197.40	197.40
Bayer	207.50	207.40
Bayer.Hypo	337.50	339
Bayer Ver Bank	328	326
BMW	380	379.50
Commerzbank	164.80	165
Contigummi	134.40	132.70
Daimler-Benz	661	665.50
Degussa	358.10	360.20
Deutsche Babcock	161	161
Deutsche Bank	432.20	436.70
Dresdner Bank	182.10	183.10
DUB-Schutt	210	212.20
GHH	154.50	155.50
Hochtief	472	472
Hoechst	201.40	200.10
Haesch	107	106.60
Holzmann	393	389
Horten	165	167
Kali + Salz	250	257.50
Karstadt	211.30	211
Kaufhof	218	220
Kloeckner H-D	249.50	251
Kloeckner Werke	69.50	70.20
Krupp Stahl	106.50	103
Linde	411.50	414.50
Lufthansa	191.50	192
MAN	150.50	153
Mannesmann	160.50	159.10
Metallgesellschaft	250	252
Muench Rueck	1155	1150
Preussag	274	270.50
Ruetgers-Werke	325.50	329
RWE	154.50	153.30
Schering	447.50	448.50
Siemens	526	526.50
Thyssen	98.70	98
Varta	178	182.50
Veba	178.50	177.70
VEW	122.30	122.20
Volkswagenwerk	200.50	198

Commerzbank Index : 1181.50
Previous : 1183.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.70	22
Cheung Kong	13.50	13.50
China Light	14.40	14.10
Cross Harbor	9.90	9.80
Hang Seng Bank	47	46.50
HK Electric	7.15	7.15
HK Hotels	31	31.50
HK Land	4.775	4.80
HK Shanghai	8.40	8.35
HK Telephone	10	9.9
HK Wharf	5.60	5.35
Hutch Whampoa	19.90	19.90
Jardine Math	9	9
Jardine Sec	9.50	9.30
New World	6	6.05
Shaw Brothers	3.075	3.075
SHK Props	9	8.85
Sime Darby	6.50	6.35
Stalux	1.50	1.50
Swire Pacific A	29.10	29
Wheelock A	7.20	7.20
Wheelock Mar	Susp.	—
Winsor	4.20	4.15
World Int'l	1.74	1.78

Hang Seng Index : 1352.90
Previous : 1358.62

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	730	720
Anglo American	2465	2455
Anglo Am Gold	16700	16550
Barlows	1045	1040
Blyvoor	1657	1650
Buffels	8000	7925
De Beers	1003	970
Driefontein	5500	5275
Elands	1600	1585
GFSA	3150	3100
Harmony	2975	2950
Hiveld Steel	400	395
Kloof	7750	7550
Nedbank	935	925
Pres Steyn	5900	5950
Rustplat	1780	1750
SA Brews	640	630
St Helena	3225	3250
Sasol	570	580
West Holding	6550	6525

Composite Stock Index : 1928.90
Previous : 1910.86

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	512	513½
Allied-Lyons	173	172
Anglo Am Sund	585	587
Babcock	153	153
Barclays	587	589
Boots	539	539
B.A.T.	326	328
Beecham	373	380
BICC	251	253
BL	41	41
Blue Circle	520	520
BOC Group	293	298
Boots	174	172
Bowater Indus	252	252
BP	541	533
Brit Home St	272	271
Brit Telecom	144	147
Brit Aerospace	413	413
BTR	694	697
Burman	207	207
Cable Wireless	515	525
Cadbury Schw	157	158
Charter Cons	196	196
Coats Patons	152	152
Commercial U	206	203
Cons Gold	531	534
Courtaulds	144	145
Dalgety	488	488
De Beers	517	500
Distillers	284	286
Dixons	527½	527
Dunlop	220	218
Eng Sec	327½	327½
Free St Ged	188	188
GEC	224	225
GKN	11 3/4	11 13/16
Glaxo	47	46.50
Grand Met	278	282
Guinness	247	249
HUS	209	209
Hanson	212	213
Hawker	417	417
ICI	774	771
Imps	187	188
Jaguar	300	297
Lloyds Bank	534	537
Lonrho	171	170
Lucas	283	288
Marks and Sp	145	143
Midland Bank	329	329
Nat West Bank	627	629
P and O	351	348
Pilkington	286	296
Plessey	194	198
Racal Elect	214	214
Randfontein	$102½	$102½
Rank	348	353
Reed Intl	562	562
Reuters	355	361
Royal Dutch £	45 37/64	45⅝
RTZ	642	649
Scotch	863	880
Sainsbury	306	302
Shell	703	703
STC	202	204
Std Chartered	457	462
Tate and Lyle	430	430
Tesco	245	245
Thorn EMI	399	402
TI group	244	239
Trafalgar Hse	337	337
THF	144	146
Ultramar	218	215
Unilever £	12 3/64	12 5/32
United Biscuits	181	181
Vickers	253	256
W. Deep	644	641
W Holdings	534½	534½
War Loan 3½ £	35¼	35¼
Woolworth	789	684

F.T. 30 Index : 978.10
Previous : 979.38

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	16600	17000
Centrale	3630	3701
Cisalpina	8030	8305
Cred Ital	2280	2100
Fiat	11110	11315
Fiat	2935	2985
Finsider	53.50	52.25
Generali	42610	43590
IFI	8010	8040
Italcementi	81710	82600
Italmobiliari	69290	69850
Mediobanca	82500	83600
Montedison	1500	1520
Olivetti	6331	6320
Pirelli	2180	2191
RAS	64900	65800
Rinascente	663.50	667
SIP	1990	2000
Snia	2826	2813
Standa	12130	12310
Stet	2455	2505

MIB Current Index : 1193
Previous : 1207

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	640	638
Alsthom Atl.	307.20	307.30
Av Dassault	1205	1217
Bancaire	614	609
BIC	531	533
Bouygues	621	610
BSN-GD	2345	2340
Carrefour	2000	1990
Club Med	1195	1195
Cofimeg	281	281.20
Dumez	615	620
Eff-Aquitaine	235.50	235.30
Europe 1	931	940
Gen Eaux	699	617
Hachette	1532	1560
Imetal	111	112
Lafarge Cop	470	473
Legrand	2040	2120
L'Oreal	2492	2480
Matra	1870	1850
Michelin	935	934
MM Pernor	100	98.40
Moet Hennessy	1891	1930
Moulinex	109	109.60
Nord-Est	90	91
Occidentale	715	720
Pernod Ric.	703	667
Petroles (fse)	266	268.50
Peugeot	285	290
Poclain	50	49.90
Printemps	229	225.50
Radiotechn	275.10	274.90
Redoute	1290	1289
Roussel Uclaf	1723	1723
Sais Rossignol	1880	1895
Saint-Gobain	517	523
Telemecan	2536	2555
Thomson CSF	333	350
Valeo	227	230

Agefi Index : 205.58
Previous : 205.93
CAC Index : 211.00
Previous : 210.40

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	1.68	1.66
Cold Storage	2.41	2.50
DBS	6.20	6.10
FraserNeave	5.25	5.20
Haw Par	2.35	2.34
Inchcape	2.44	2.40
Keppel Ship	1.74	1.73
Mal Banking	6	5.90
OCBC	9.30	9.25
OUB	3.80	3.75
Semb Shipyard	1.39	1.36
Sime Darby	1.95	1.93
S Shipmship	1.19	1.18
St Trading	4.22	4.22
UOB	4.52	4.50

OUB Index : 416.16
Previous : 412.89

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	N.Q	387
Alfa Laval	190	188
Asea	355	349
Astra	375	355
Atlas Copco	165	165
Boliden	225	224
Electrolux	320	319
Ericsson	293	293
Essette	N.Q	360
Handelsbanken	161	160
Pharmacia	203	204
Saab-Scania	430	N.Q.
Sandvik	380	N.Q.
Skanska	90	90.50
SKF	206	203
SwedishMatch	220	216
Volvo	240	240

Affaersvaerlden Index : 388.59
Previous : 387.29

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	202	201
ANI	295	290
ANZ	455	453
BHP	398	392
Boral	326	325
Bougainville	212	213
Brambles	390	382
Coles	344	343
Comalco	270	268
CRA	604	610
CSR	284	290
Dunlop	207	207
Elders IXL	316	316
Hooker	170	172
Magellan	240	245
MIM	302	308
Myer	182	182
Oakbridge	79	79
Peko	402	400
Poseidon	370	365
RGC	490	480
Santos	616	614
Sleigh	186	185
Southland	28	29
Woodside	98	93
Warmala	364	360

All Ordinaries Index : N.A.
Previous : 826.40
Source: Reuters.

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	466	466
Asahi Chem	877	875
Asahi Glass	910	902
Bank of Tokyo	840	850
Bridgestone	640	630
Canon	1370	1390
C.Itoh	359	365
Dai Nippon Print	1050	1040
Daiwa House	565	571
Fuji Bank	1610	1640
Fuji Photo	1730	1740
Fujitsu	1160	1170
Hitachi	849	860
Honda	1420	1420
Japan Air Lines	6400	6400
Kajima	273	272
Kansai Power	1450	1430
Kawasaki Steel	149	147
Kirin Brewery	615	595
Komatsu Ltd	470	472
Kubota	327	325
Matsu Elec Inds	1590	1590
Matsu Elec Works	775	785
Mitsubishi Bank	1610	1610
Mitsubishi Chem	450	450
Mitsubishi Elec	396	400
Mitsubishi Heavy	275	276
Mitsubishi Corp	548	554
Mitsui and co	343	355
Mitsukoshi	434	432
Nitsumi	971	970
NEC	1110	1120
NGK Insulators	900	905
Nikko Sec	801	818
Nippon Steel

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

ırdinals' Coleman Has Gotten Flying Start on Baseball's Class of '85

'ew York Times Service

ETERSBURG, Florida — ince Coleman: He is 23 l, he is a switch-hitting out- nd he can fly. Two years led the South Atlantic by hitting .350; he broke ofessional baseball record ng 145 bases, and he did it though he missed 31 games injury.

year, he moved up to the level of the minor leagues e 101 bases, breaking the n Association record set ns earlier by Tim Raines.'t break it, he shattered it, ses.

Vince Coleman is one step om fame and fortune. He here in the sunshine at Al adium in the red-trimmed of the St. Louis Cardinals, knocking at the door. But, st of the 300 or so other rappling for jobs in the big he is knocking at the door house: in left field, Lonnie n center, Willie McGee; in k Clark.

lidn't have an outfield like ays Whitey Herzog, the of the Cardinals. "Cole- uld start in center and be the National League's f the year."

g will decide Coleman's e next two weeks as spring winds down and the 650 the 26 teams in the major re filled. Rookies, the boys will probably fill 50 or so bs. The 250 other rookies l back to the minors. Some lace again soon when injuslumps prompt the call for ments. And, if he is not in St. Louis flying for the

nebody needed a r fielder' nan would 'be ookie of the says manager y Herzog.

, Vincent Maurice Cole- probably be among them. lass of '85, the scouts, s and other baseball peort, is likely to include these hievers:

Guillen at shortstop and ston in center field for the White Sox; Scott Bradley e of four positions, includive catcher, for the New nkees; John Christensen 4 outfielder on the New and Calvin Schiraldi as 5 starting pitcher; Nelson s as the chief backup in left the Detroit Tigers; Jose z at shortstop on the San co Giants; Herm Win- in center field and Joe pitching for the Montreal

VANTAGE POINT/ Joseph Durso

Expos, and 22-year-old Shawon Dunston of Brooklyn battling 39-year-old Larry Bowa for shortstop on the Chicago Cubs.

Stars are also arriving from the Olympic Games, where baseball was a demonstration sport. Two of the best are Cory Snyder, a 6-foot-5-inch (1.95-meter) second baseman for the Cleveland Indians who hit 73 home runs in three years at Brigham Young, and Oddibe McDowell, an outfielder for the Texas Rangers who hit .407 at Arizona State. Neither has played one inning of pro ball; neither figures to see the big leagues soon.

Rookies come in all sizes and shapes and from half a dozen countries, more of them come with college degrees these days, some of them even come with agents and reputations, and all of them come with hope. Mickey Mantle remembers that he came to the Yankees in 1951 with one pair of blue slacks and a straw suitcase.

The word these days in the training camps in Florida and Arizona is that 1985 looks like a modest year for rookies. No Dwight Gooden, with his 276 strikeouts last year. No Cal Ripken Jr., who was rookie of the year in 1982 and most valuable player in 1983.

For Vince Coleman, the road to the big leagues has climbed almost straight up. At Florida A & M, he majored in physical education and stole a record total of 65 bases in 1981. Then he went to Johnson City in the Rookie League, where he hit .250 and stole 43 bases; then to Macon in the South Atlantic League, where he won the batting (.350) and base-stealing (145) titles. After that, he was vaulted from Class A baseball to Class AAA at Louisville and, although he stole 101 bases, he saw his batting average slide by 93 points.

"He made too big a jump last year, from A-ball to triple A," Herzog says. "If we leave here injury-free, he'll open at Louisville. If somebody needed a center fielder, he'd be the rookie of the year. The best thing I heard came from George Kissell, 40 years a Cardinal. He says this kid is the best rookie he's ever seen."

CHICAGO WHITE SOX

Tony LaRussa sits on a chair outside the White Sox dugout in Sarasota, Florida, and compiles lineups for several days. The White Sox may have more good rookies than any other team this year.

LaRussa considers the fact that the White Sox plunged from first place to fifth, then traded LaMarr Hoyt to the San Diego Padres for four players: Tim Lollar and Bill Long, both pitchers; Luis Salazar, who plays third base and the outfield, and his countryman and close friend from Venezuela, a 21-year-old rookie shortstop named Ozzie Guillen.

"Guillen," says LaRussa, "has a chance to be anything from good to great. He has good defensive actions, a good stroke, good instincts for the game. We have a good shortstop in Scott Fletcher. But Ozzie's a left-handed hitter, and he's been handling himself well. We figure we gave San Diego a 20-game winner, and this kid was an important part of the trade."

Guillen is a fancy fielder and a disciple of Luis Aparicio, his manager on the Venezuelan national team in 1981, just before he signed with the Padres at the age of 17. In his first full season as a pro, he hit .347 in the California League. In four seasons in the minors, he has averaged .308. He has never seen Chicago, but he will.

Before anybody got Daryl Boston out in the big leagues last year, he hit a triple and two singles in his first three times at bat. He is a 6-3 left-hander who spent the season shuttling between Chicago and Denver. But no more. He hit .312 at Denver, was named rookie of the year in the American Association and now has a shot at the same title in the American League.

NEW YORK YANKEES

Scott Bradley comes from Essex Fells, New Jersey, was an all-America at the University of North Carolina and can play anywhere: catcher, outfielder, third base and designated hitter. And he will probably stick with the Yankees in all four roles because his credentials are impeccable: batting champion (.335), rookie of the year and most valuable player in the International League last season.

NEW YORK METS

"He's a tough guy," Dave Johnson says, nodding toward John Christensen. "He's hit .300 at every level, he never believes he's beaten. I don't relish putting any young player in a backup role, but I think he can handle it."

Christensen figures to make the Mets as the fourth or fifth outfielder, and as a frequent right-handed pinch-hitter. At California State, he hit 23 home runs as a junior, tying the school record set by Tim Wallach, now with the Expos.

He made his major league debut last September as a pinch-hitter for Darryl Strawberry, which should earn him a spot in a trivia quiz someday. He walked. A few days later, he got his first hit: a double off Steve Carlton, which isn't too shabby, either.

DETROIT TIGERS

It's not easy to make a team that won the World Series, but 21-year-old Nelson Simmons will do it as a reserve left fielder behind Larry Herndon and as a designated hitter. In fact, the Tigers did not pursue Ruppert Jones into the free agent market because they thought Simmons could replace him.

He is a switch-hitter with power and a good arm. At Evansville in the American Association, he batted .307 with 22 home runs and 41 doubles. In nine games with the Tigers in September, he hit .433 and passed the audition.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS

Jose Gonzalez was like Guillen, stuck behind a star shortstop, in this case Ozzie Smith of the Cardinals. But Gonzalez was liberated last winter when the Cardinals sent him to the Giants as part of the ransom for Jack Clark.

He is a switch-hitter who batted .279 at Louisville last summer, and a shortstop with good range. He is getting every chance to replace Johnnie LeMaster, the eight-year veteran who is a good fielder but weak hitter (.217) and chronic complainer.

MONTREAL EXPOS

When the Expos traded Gary Carter to the Mets, they got four young players in return and filled three positions at once: catcher, shortstop and center field. The man in center is 23-year-old Herm Winningham, a left-handed hitter with a distinction: He was drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1979, the Milwaukee Brewers in 1980, the Expos later in 1980 and the Mets, who finally signed him, in 1981.

He does not hit home runs, but he hits a lot of other things. He ended last season at Tidewater at .281, then averaged .407 in September for the Mets.

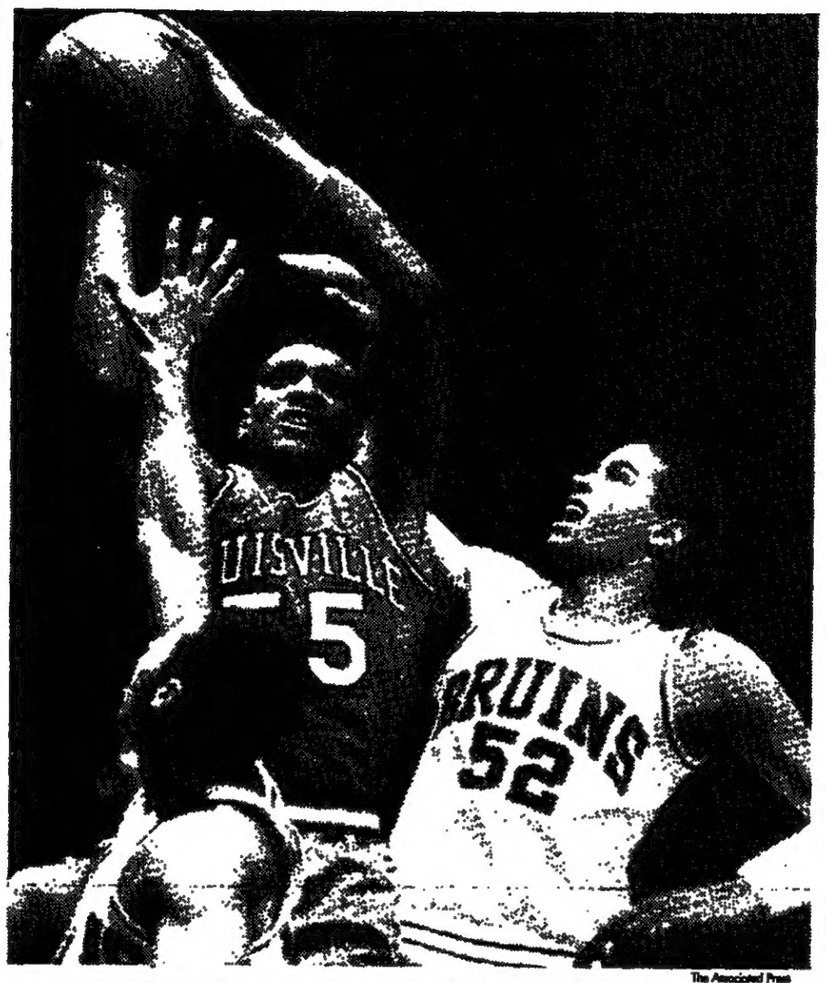
Joe Hesketh is a left-handed pitcher who also owns a distinction: After one season in the minors in 1980, he underwent elbow surgery and did not appear in a game again for 684 days. But he has never had a losing record in pro ball, and he went 12-3 last year at Indianapolis before getting the call to Montreal.

CHICAGO CUBS

Shawon Dunston was born in Brooklyn 22 years ago and wowed them at Thomas Jefferson High, where he hit 25 home runs. In June 1982, the Cubs had the right to make the first pick in the amateur draft, skipped Dwight Gooden and took Shawon Dunston. The Mets later conceded that, if Gooden had been taken, they would have switched to Dunston.

Manager Jim Frey has been giving Dunston every chance to replace Larry Bowa, who suspects the deck is stacked in Dunston's favor. But the Cubs wonder why Dunston's .300 batting average in the lower minors plunged to .233 at Triple-A last summer, and why he made 58 errors. They also have Dave Owen, Tom Veryzer and Chris Speier as experienced backup infielders.

"I want to be a star," Dunston says, sounding the theme for all 1985's rookies. "But, if I'm not ready, I don't want to embarrass myself in front of 50,000 fans."



The Associated Press

Louisville's Billy Thompson had to ignore hands of Craig Jackson, right, and a teammate in UCLA's 75-66 semifinal victory. Indiana advanced by defeating Tennessee, 74-67.

UCLA, Indiana Gain the Final Of NIT Basketball Tourney

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Brad Wright scored 23 points and keyed an 11-2 surge that broke open the game in the final five minutes as UCLA's basketball team beat Louisville, 75-66, Wednesday night in the semifinals of the 48th National Invitation Tournament.

The Bruins earned a berth in Friday night's championship game at Madison Square Garden against Indiana, which earlier Wednesday evening beat Tennessee, 74-67, as Uwe Blab scored 24 points and Steve Alford got 23.

UCLA led, 36-33, at intermission and six times held nine-point leads before Louisville pulled even behind a run led by Billy Thompson, who scored 16 points. Thompson scored four straight points as the Cardinals made it 56-56 with 5:30 left in the game.

Then, in the last five minutes, Wright took charge, scoring six points during the streak that gave UCLA a 67-58 lead with 1:06 left.

"I thought the difference in the game was Brad Wright," said Louisville's coach, Denny Crum. The 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Wright made 10 of 11 shots, got 12 rebounds and blocked four shots.

The first half was closely played, with UCLA holding the biggest lead, of five points.

Nigel Mignel scored 20 points for UCLA, getting seven on foul shots in the final minute. The Bruins, 20-12, have won 11 of their last 12 games.

Tennessee, which was making a habit of thrilling comeback victories in the NIT tournament, seemed about to do the same against Indiana by rallying from a 13-point deficit early in the second half to take the lead midway through the period. But Indiana held off that furious charge with some clutch play by Blab and Alford.

"Alford and Blab are the offense," said Indiana's coach, Bobby Knight. "If they're off, we're in trouble."

Knight also said this was perhaps one of the least-talented teams he's had at Indiana.

"We're not a good team, but opponents will come at us as if we were in the top echelon," Knight said. "We can blow leads — tonight we did."

"We have a tendency to let off with the lead — that happened tonight — but we were lucky enough to turn it back on," said Blab.

The 7-foot-2 Blab scored 14 points in the first half as Indiana held a 40-30 lead at intermission. But Tennessee's Tony White scored 14 of his 22 points in the second half to rally his team. The Volunteers finally took the lead at 57-56 with 9:54 left following a 9-0 streak keyed by their sharp-shooting guard.

There were four lead changes and two ties before the Hoosiers went ahead for good, at 66-64, on a basket by reserve Dan Dakich with 4:49 left.

White made a foul shot with 2:36 remaining to bring Tennessee within a point before Blab sank two free throws with 1:52 left, giving Indiana a 68-65 cushion. Blab then blocked a shot by Michael Brooks with 28 seconds left and Indiana holding a 68-67 lead.

Then Alford took charge at the foul line, scoring five of Indiana's last six points.

Flyers' Streak Ends at 11 As Hawks Score 4 in 3d

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The Chicago Black Hawks brought the Philadelphia Flyers back to earth Wednesday night.

The Flyers came into Chicago Stadium riding a heady 11-game winning streak, the fifth-longest in NHL history, during which the rookie-laden team flirted with the league lead, briefly overtaking the defending Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers.

But after the Black Hawks put an end to the streak with a 5-2 victory, Philadelphia's coach, Mike

NHL FOCUS

Keenan, said the loss might be a necessary "touch of reality."

"We're not over confident and we're not cocky at all, but this reminds you how vulnerable you are," said Keenan. "You would like to keep a streak like this going, but a touch of reality going into the playoffs may be better for us.

"We had the effort," Keenan said. "But it was just a matter of Chicago having a good game and an inspired game."

In other games it was Buffalo 3, New York Rangers 2; Hartford 3, Washington 1; Pittsburgh 4, New Jersey 3; Toronto 4, St. Louis 2; Winnipeg 5, Vancouver 3 and Calgary 4, Los Angeles 2.

Steve Ludzik jammed in a rebound at 7:34 of the final period, then the Black Hawks got two insurance goals 28 seconds apart.

Ludzik, playing on the Black Hawks' fourth line, scored the game-winning goal after Rick Paterson's 10-foot wrist shot was kicked out by the Flyers' netminder, Pelle Lindbergh.

Ludzik, standing just outside the crease, got the rebound and beat Lindbergh on the stick side for his 11th goal this season. It came less than a minute after Philadelphia's Brian Propp had made it 2-2.

Propp's goal, his 41st of the season and second of the game, sent Chicago's goalie, Murray Bannerman slumping to the ice with a cramped leg muscle. Warren Skorodenski replaced Bannerman and teammates Steve Larmer and Billy Gardner provided some breathing room when they tallied at 16:30 and 16:58, respectively. *(UPI, AP)*

COREBOARD

Basketball

Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	58	14	.806	—
ohio	53	19	.736	5
ny	36	37	.493	22½
a	35	37	.486	23
	24	49	.329	34½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ton	57	21	.712	—
	39	33	.542	12½
	35	36	.479	17
	29	43	.403	22½
	29	44	.397	23
	20	53	.274	32

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	46	26	.639	—
	41	30	.577	4½
	41	33	.554	6
ta	37	37	.500	10
	34	38	.486	11
ty	29	44	.397	17½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ers	53	19	.736	—
	36	37	.493	17½
	32	40	.444	21
	30	43	.411	23½
ers	25	48	.342	28½
ks	20	53	.274	33½

d playoff berth)
d division title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

ta	36	36	38	39—122
	22	22	25	27— 97

ther 9-12 3-5 21, Scott 8-13 5-5 21, 12 1-1 19; Chambers 12-23 9-10 34, 4-9 8-15 16. Rebounds: L.A. Lakers 56 (2), Seattle 48 (McCormick 15). A. Lakers 33 (Johnson 10). Seattle wick, Henderson 5).

	33	34	34	28—129
ia	32	34	38	38—142

13-22 2-2 30, Dantley 9-19 7-9 25; 1-2 7-8 23, Bleckman 8-22 2-2 18. Dallas 53 (Perkins 9), Utah 41 (Eaches: Dallas 29 (Harper 6), Utah 25 (3).

da	26	34	28	30—120
ia	26	33	40	22—121

3-20 5-5 29, Mitchell 10-19 2-2 22; 7-21, Floyd 8-19 3-5 20. Rebounds: ia 38 (Smith 10), San Antonio 50). Assists: Golden State 29 (Floyd tonio 29 (Moore 12).

	28	27	21	29— 97
ia	34	22	34	25—115

-14 6-7 22, Toney 6-13 5-6 18; J.Mo- 16 22, Robinson 5-12 9-10 19. Re- shington 53 (Robinson 10), Philo- ia (A.Malone 14). Assists: 28 (Robinson 5), Philadelphia 29

	29	27	23	24—103
y	28	26	28	29— 95

8-16 3-4 23, Bird 8-18 5-7 22; Dawkins King 8-14 2-2 18. Richardson 5-21 3-4). Boston 53 (McHale 16), New B.Williams 20). Assists: Boston 27 ey 24, New Jersey 21 (Richardson

	33	34	26	32—125
	22	28	29	20— 99

2-22 6-7 30, Glenn 10-14 1-2 21; Kel- 3-10 19, Fleming 7-18 3-3 16. Re- onto 54 (Levingston 9), Indiana 50). Assists: Atlanta 30 (Rivers 12), (Kellogg 5).

	29	30	23	18—110
	36	26	34	25—121

21 2-2 25, Thomas 8-16 5-6 22; 4-21 5-5 23, Sampson 11-22 4-4 26. Houston 43 (Olajuwon 11), Detroit 51). Assists: Houston 33 (Lucas 20 (Thomas 15).

Tournament

SEMIFINALS

March 29

(At New York)

Tennessee 67

Louisville 66

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
x-Philadelphia	48	20	7	103	331	238
x-Washington	43	23	9	95	302	225
x-N.Y. Islanders	39	21	8	86	321	253
N.Y. Rangers	24	41	10	58	281	328
Pittsburgh	24	45	5	53	258	354
New Jersey	26	45	9	49	245	316
Adams Division						
x-Quebec	37	27	9	83	303	255
x-Montreal	36	27	11	83	277	247
x-Buffalo	34	26	14	82	271	222
x-Boston	33	33	9	75	276	243
Hartford	27	38	9	63	253	302
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
x-St. Louis	34	28	12	80	275	262
x-Chicago	36	34	5	77	291	284
x-Detroit	25	39	11	61	293	347
x-Minnesota	24	40	12	60	252	304
Toronto	20	47	8	48	235	323
Smythe Division						
y-Edmonton	47	17	16	104	368	266
x-Winnipeg	42	27	7	91	339	314
x-Calgary	39	27	9	87	342	286
x-Los Angeles	32	30	13	77	324	308
Vancouver	24	44	8	56	271	386

(y-clinched division title)
(x-clinched playoff berth)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary	5	3	1—4
Los Angeles	1	1	6—2

Kromm (20), Cavallini (5), Berezan (3), Beers (28); Makosak (4), Dionne (46). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Janecyk) 11-12-10—33; Los Angeles (on Edwards) 9-9-6—24.

New Jersey	5	2	1—3
Pittsburgh	2	2	0—4

Lemieux (38), Lamoureux 2 (8), Young (28); Adams (11), Higgins (16), Bridgman (27). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Herron) 11-13-11—35; Pittsburgh (on Resch) 13-9-4—26.

N.Y. Rangers	1	1	0—2
Buffalo	2	0	1—3

Ruff (10), Housley 2 (16); Wiemer (6), Pavelich (13). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Sauve) 6-3-5—17; Buffalo (on Vanbiesbrouck) 11-6-14—31.

Philadelphia	0	1	1—2
Chicago	0	1	4—5

Second (13), T.Murray (25), Ludzik (11), Larmer (44), Gardner (16); Propp 2 (41). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Bannerman, Skorodenski) 11-9-11—31; Chicago (on Lindbergh) 18-14-14—46.

St. Louis	1	0	1—2
Toronto	1	1	2—4

Gavin (12), Volve (34), Anderson (26), Derlago (26); Mullen (36), Wilson (8). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Bernhardt) 5-11-16—32; Toronto (on Millen) 11-11-9—32.

Hartford	1	1	1—3
Washington	0	0	1—1

Dineen (22), Turgeon (29), Francis (23); Gustafsson (13). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Jensen) 8-6-5—19; Washington (on Lisio) 10-14-9—33.

Winnipeg	2	1	2—5
Vancouver	2	0	1—3

Howerchuk (49), Small (31), Bassman (31), Nill (9), MacLean (39); Lanthier (5), Tonti (28), McNab (21). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Brodeur) 14-8-18—32; Vancouver (on Hayward) 10-11-11—32.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO—Optioned John Caruthi and Colin McLaughlin, pitchers, to its Syracuse of the International League.

National League

CINCINNATI—Sent Skeeter Barnes, Tom Runnells, Wade Rowdon, and Paul O'Neill, infielders; Terry McGriff, catcher; Scott Terry, pitcher, and Kal Daniels, outfielder, to their minor-league training complex for reassignment.

HOUSTON—Optioned Glenn Davis, first baseman, to Tucson of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PHOENIX—Placed Walter Davis, guard, on the injury list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

INDIANAPOLIS—Traded Mark Herrmann, quarterback, to San Diego for a future draft choice.

United States Football League

LOS ANGELES—Re-signed Eric Thompson, quarterback. Placed Trey West, safety, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BOSTON—Reached a contract agreement with Michael Thelven, defenseman, for the 1985-86 season.

COLLEGE

AUBURN—Announced that Sonny Smith, basketball coach, has withdrawn his resignation.

AUSTIN PEAY—Rehired Lake Kelly, basketball coach.

COLORADO—Named Oliver Luck and Steve Logan assistant football coaches.

EDINBORO—Announced the resignation of Denny Crothers, football coach, to accept an assistant coaching position with Edmonton of the Canadian Football League.

FURMAN—Named George Estes basketball coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Named Chip Wisdom running back coach.

IDAHO STATE—Announced the resignation of Mike Daly, assistant football coach, to take a similar position with the University of Tulsa.

INDIANA STATE—Named Jerry Boyce assistant football coach.

MICHIGAN TECH—Named Tom Dunne football coach.

PITTSBURGH—Announced the resignation of Judy Sourer, women's basketball coach.

TENNESSEE—Announced the resignation of Larry Mamiche, assistant football coach, to take a similar position at Arizona State.

Exhibition Baseball

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1
Kansas City 6, Atlanta 2
Montreal 9, Texas 3
Toronto 3, Cincinnati 2
Boston 8, Chicago White Sox 7
Houston 3, Los Angeles 1
Chicago Cubs 18, San Francisco 2
San Diego 7, Seattle 1
California 6, Oakland 0
Milwaukee 7, Cleveland 6, 10 innings
Pittsburgh 6, Detroit 3
Baltimore 2, N.Y. Yankees 1
Minnesota 4, N.Y. Mets 0

Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

European Group 1

Belgium 2, Greece 0

European Group 2

West Germany 4, Malta 0

European Group 7

Wales 1, Scotland 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Auxerre 3, Bastia 1

Lakers Make Sonics Bluer

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Byron Scott each scored 21 points Wednesday night as the Los Angeles Lakers routed the Seattle SuperSonics, 122-97. The Lakers had beaten the SuperSonics only once in four previous games this season, but since center

NBA FOCUS

Jack Sikma was injured Seattle has lost four of five games, and only one of those losses has been by fewer than 15 points.

Los Angeles, which had a 10-game winning streak ended Tuesday night in Portland, led all the way in this one-sided contest, as six Lakers scored in double figures.

In other games it was Atlanta 125, Indiana 99; Boston 105, New Jersey 95; Philadelphia 115, Washington 97; Detroit 127, Houston 110; San Antonio 121, Golden State 120 and Utah 116, Dallas 101.

Early in the second quarter, the Sonics made their only serious run, closing to 42-36 as they outscored the Lakers, 11-2, with Tom Chambers and Cory Blackwell each getting four points.

But the Lakers blitzed the Sonics, 20-9, over the final 6:30 of the second quarter to post a 62-45 halftime lead. During that rally, Scott scored eight of the 16 points he got the first half.

Seattle's coach, Lenny Wilkens, said the Lakers "took advantage of our young players."

■ 2 More Arrested at Tulane

Two more Tulane University basketball players were arrested Wednesday in connection with a point-shaving scandal that has shocked the university, and the New Orleans district attorney, Harry Connick, said it was "quite possible" there would be other arrests, The New York Times reported from New Orleans.

John Williams, the team's star senior center who was a likely first-round choice in the professional draft, was arrested Tuesday night and accused of shaving points to affect the outcome of two Tulane basketball games last month. Wednesday morning, two other players, David Dominique, 19, a sophomore from New Iberia, Louisiana, and Bobby Thompson, 21, a senior from New Orleans, surrendered to authorities. They also were booked on violations of Louisiana sports bribery laws.

The Associated Press

Felix Magath scored against Malta as West Germany won a World Cup qualifier, 6-0, in Saarbruecken. Wednesday night in Glasgow, Wales beat Scotland, 1-0, in a major upset.

Some Choice Comments on Some Choice Events

By Scott Ostler

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — News item: Defensive end Jack Youngblood of the Rams rejects doctors' recommendation that he undergo back surgery before playing football again.

Comment: Fortunately it is only Jack's spine, not something serious like a finger or appendix.

Actually, Youngblood sought a second opinion, and will undergo treatment recommended by noted orthopedic specialist Matt Millen.

The Millen treatment consists of putting whatever body part hurts you into a carpenter's vise and yanking it around until it feels better.

Caution, for you kids at home: This treatment is not recommended for eye injuries.

□

News item: After a disappointing '84 season, Cecil Cooper, the Milwaukee Brewers' first baseman, joins the non-talkers. He won't talk to the press this season, in order to avoid that "distraction."

Comment: This will free Cooper to do the important things ballplayers do to get ready to play, such as play cards, open mail, play loud music on loud-music players, chew tobacco, spit tobacco juice on the floor, and change shoes.

Good luck, Cec. If not talking to the media improves your performance, let me know. I might try it myself next season.

□

News item: The Los Angeles Lakers' Michael Cooper injured on dance floor, out for season.

Comment: If you missed this item, it is because it is just being reported now. Cooper was among the celebrators at a 40th birthday party for his coach, Pat Riley, at a swank nightclub.

Somehow, Cooper stumbled and fell to the dance floor, clutching his right knee. Riley and the team doctor, Steve Lombardo, rushed to Cooper's side. Lombardo instantly diagnosed a serious knee injury.

But, Cooper recovered completely in about two minutes, jumped to his feet, high-fived co-conspirator Lombardo and boogied across the dance floor.

□

News item: David Bey, in a press conference after losing to Larry Holmes, claims he was weakened by a cold.

Comment: A weak alibi, at best. Once again the sport of boxing is embarrassed by its failure to install an efficient system of prefight examination and certification of excuses and alibis.

Fighters should be required to fill out a simple form, something like this: "Check any and all of the following items that apply to your present condition: overtrained, undertrained, detached retina, detached spatula, sore hand, dislocated spleen, malaria, dandruff."

Too many fighters are stepping into the ring poorly prepared for post-fight alibi-making, and it's time for reform.

□

News item: U.S. Football League attendance down.

Comment: It is time for the USFL to make the switch to indoor football. That would cut overhead, since the game would be seven-man football, and cheerleading squads could be cut in half. Moving indoors would also boost scoring, since the field would be 40 yards long.

Also, with a Plexiglass wall around the field, there would be no running out of bounds to avoid tackles.

Sure it sounds like a radical move, but look what switching to a smaller, indoor format did for the popularity of such sports as soccer and bowling.

□

News item: The National Football League announces that it will experiment with use of TV instant replays to aid officials.

Comment: Leave it to the NFL to pounce on a great, new idea.

OBSERVER

Onsets of Jogging Envy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I suffer long bouts of envy. The latest set in a few months ago when somebody said Cary Grant had just had his 80th birthday, or was about to have his 80th birthday, or whatever — I forget — but it had to do with Cary Grant being in the vicinity of 80.

I immediately collapsed into envy, which is nasty stuff. It not only makes you unhappy with *yourself, it makes you angry at the* object of your envy, who is probably a perfectly decent person, as I assume Cary Grant is.

Nevertheless, the news about his octogenarianism instantly threw me into a fit of sour envy. What right did Cary Grant have to look *better at 80 than I had at 30?*

I have had trouble all my life with Cary Grant. At 18 I wanted to know why Cary Grant was entitled to a dimpled smile while I had to put up with a cowlick and ears like antenna dishes.

And now here was this cup of *gall about Cary Grant at 80.* All right, Cary Grant, I said to myself, I've had enough of your superiority. And I began a long-term program that would eventually make me look as good at 60 as Cary Grant had looked at 80.

□

Thus the following week found me joining the neighbors who trot around and around and around the block at dawn, an hour I have always considered fit only for firing squads and snoring.

On the third morning during the 10th circuit of the block, my Cary Grant envy ceased abruptly. "Be honest," I urged myself. "You can roll out at dawn for the rest of your life and still not look as good at 60 as Cary Grant does at 80 — am I right?"

I had to agree that I was, but next morning I rolled out again anyhow. Why? I had moved into another form of envy. This was inspired by the extraordinary number of trotters who wore headsets linked to cassette players.

What were these people listening to? I could imagine. Some, I figured, were gulping down entire courses in music appreciation: Vivaldi's greatest hits, Wagner's Nibelungenlied digested for joggers. Others, no doubt, were taking taped IBM, Du Pont or General Motors.

I envied these people for their efficient use of time. I had always wanted to run IBM — I don't know why, except that I'd always liked the idea of being introduced as "the man who runs IBM," so I could then say, "And would you believe I can't tell a transistor from a transvestite?"

This particular envy prompted me to turn out at dawn for another week. Now I, too, had a headset clamped to my ears. In one ear I listened to "Mendelssohn for Beginners," in the other a condensation of the best-selling "Creative Accounting and Plea-Bargaining Your Way to the Top."

That was not all. In my hand I carried a portable telephone, ready to do business in an instant. My family said, "What business? Who's up at dawn except joggers and policemen finishing the graveyard shift?" I pointed out that at dawn the London gold market had already been open for hours.

□

"But you're a complete idiot about markets of all kinds," said a family member who prides herself on candor. Her observation was responsible for my next onset of envy, since it started me reading the Wall Street news to learn about markets.

My idea, you see, was to surprise her by coming back one dawn to announce that I'd phoned London and bought a quart or two of gold while jogging past Swenson's newsstand.

Well, of course, in the Wall Street news I learned about the people who raided the Phillips Petroleum Co.

Talk about envy! "Why are these people entitled to make millions raiding Phillips Petroleum when I don't even know what Phillips Petroleum is?" I cried.

If I had known, $140 million could have been mine instead of these other two fellows'. But what would I do with $140 million? Buy a two-bedroom apartment with a window in Manhattan, of course. That would still leave a little. Several million possibly. Might be enough to get me outfitted by Cary Grant's tailor.

New York Times Service

Actor Ken Ogata: 'A Tight, Clear Image'

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "I'm an actor's actor, not a star. I'm not like John Wayne or Toshiro Mifune," said Ken Ogata, who at 47 is much admired in Japan as a film, stage and television actor. He should soon become known to Western audiences for his role as Yukio Mishima in a U.S. film about the celebrated novelist who committed ritual suicide in Tokyo in 1970.

"Mishima," which will premiere at the Cannes International Film Festival in May, will add a new dimension to Ogata's gallery of virile characters — the strong, usually silent type who says more through action than through words.

"In film I have to have a tight, *clear image, a control of the per*son I'm playing. Otherwise, I become invisible," Ogata said, adding, "Films capture the spirit. On the stage I have to push myself, my spirit, onto the audience."

A stage actor since his apprentice days in 1958 with Shinkoku Geki, a troupe born of the trend toward realistic drama, Ogata has worked in film as well throughout his career.

He stayed with Shinkoku Geki for 10 years, being trained by Ryutaro Tatsumi and Shogo Shimada, who he said gave him his "backbone as an actor." He played a boxer in a 1960 movie, but his first popular break did not come until 1965. Then, on NHK, the national television network, he played the title role in a historical drama about Hideyoshi, the late-16th-century military ruler of Japan.

During the past 10 years Ogata has acquired a reputation in movies as "the most versatile of all Japanese actors," said Donald Richie, a Western authority on Japanese cinema. Ogata is the only man to have won the Japanese Academy Award for best actor twice: in 1978 for "Kichuiku," or "A Brute of a Man," and in 1983 for his role as a farmer who abandons his aged mother on a mountain in "The Ballad of Narayama," which won the Palme d'Or at Cannes that year.

Ogata is a talented, imaginative performer with "an extraordinary command of technique," Richie said. The actor's naturalistic style closely reflects the Japanese idea of what a certain type of man must be like: the superstitious farmer bowing to the customs of his village, a common gangster in "Vengeance *is Mine,*" a tyrannical, womanizing husband in prewar Japan in the recent "Kai," and now a famous novelist obsessed with the idea of a spectacular death.

Ogata in the role of Yukio Mishima.

"To play or act naturally is the most difficult thing to do," Ogata said during a long interview in a coffee shop across from the NHK studios, where he was making a prison film, playing what he called a "Steve McQueen-type." "Being an actor is not to express one's thoughts in words but rather in action. There are so many things I can tell in movement but not in words."

Personable and entertaining, Ogata is aware of the impact of restrained, and comic, gestures. He uses pauses often to heighten effect. His eyes are his strongest instrument of expression. He has an athletic body, the muscles deliberately well-developed for the Mishima role. To prepare to be Mishima, who transformed his slender physique into a muscular one when he was 30, Ogata underwent a body-building program.

"When I saw the rushes," Ogata said, grinning, "I was surprised that I had a beautiful body. I didn't look like myself. But the most difficult thing to create is something in the head, not the physical. 'What is he thinking?' was the problem."

Ogata decided: "He was thinking how to die beautifully."

Playing Mishima was grueling, he said. "It put grey in my hair and hurt my eyesight. After trying the suicide scene for 20 times," he said, demonstrating with a grimace, "all of a sudden I couldn't read the papers. I put every possible strength into this film, everything I learned in acting."

He tells with relish of being offered the part by the American director Paul Schrader. At first, he said, Schrader looked for a Mishima look-alike. He talked to 50 actors.

"I was number 51," Ogata added wryly.

"When they announced the film, I couldn't connect myself with it. Look at my face," he insisted, twisting it with his hands. "I don't look like Mishima. When Paul called me, we talked for one hour. Usually it's 10 minutes with a *director. I read the scenario* three times before I made up my mind. I was touched. It's the most beautiful I have ever seen."

The script by Paul Schrader and his brother Leonard is composed of episodes from Mishima's life and from his novels. It depicts him as a man who tried to make his life and death an art form. Since the novels tend to be autobiographical, contriving his life into a drama was the natural progression for Mishima.

In a biography, "The Life and Death of Yukio Mishima," Henry *Scott Stokes, comparing the Japa*nese novelist to André Gide, wrote that, for both, it was "impossible perhaps to put a distance between themselves and their work." Scott Stokes, who knew Mishima during the last few years of his life, said he "endlessly rehearsed his own death" in his novels and in two films in which his character committed harakari.

A devotee of the bloody samurai ethic, a rightist who harangued Japan about its indifference to the imperial system, Mishima had crossed the line between fiction *and reality. At age 45 he disem*boweled himself before members of his private army who then, on his orders, decapitated him. Many Japanese, including Eisaku Sato, then prime minister, called him mad; many still do.

Ogata said Schrader chose him for the part because he, Ogata, had "a writer's eyes and could create lunacy, *kyoki.*"

"But my Mishima is not crazy," he added. "He was a seeker of beauty, in his literature and in his daily life. That's how I played him."

His performance does not suggest the writer's homosexuality, Ogata said. "I myself don't act as a homosexual. The novels touch on it subtly." The script dramatizes erotic scenes from the novels in which both men and women appear.

Schrader says "Mishima" is an American film despite its Japanese cast and lines, which will require English subtitles. Ogata is not sure. "This film is certainly American-made, but as long as I'm in it, it's a Japanese 'Mishima.' For example, Paul insisted I use more hand movement. I said, 'No, I won't do it.' He insisted, I resisted. It's an international film."

Ogata: "Actor's actor."

The film may not be released in Japan. Not only is Mishima not a hero to the average Japanese, but, trying to protect her husband's reputation, Yoko Mishima, disapproves of the script, though she agreed to the project at first. Further, the extreme right may object to the portrayal of Mishima's fa*naticism.*

One indication that there is in fact pressure from somewhere is that the film was not nominated for entry in the first Tokyo International Film Festival, scheduled for May 31 through June 9.

Warner Brothers will release the film in the United States and Europe during the summer and fall, according to Filmlink, but Toho-Towa, which owns the distribution rights in Japan, remains undecided.

Ogata said he believed the Japanese opposition would end after Cannes. He plans to attend the festival with Schrader.

Ogata sees Mishima as "a seeker of beauty," and himself as a good actor. "A good actor has the heart of a child," he said. "He has eyes that can see what beauty is."

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based writer who specializes in cultural matters.

PEOPLE

Leonardo Study Co[illegible] Funded for Los An[illegible]

Armand Hammer, the indu[illegible] ist, has put up $1 million to [illegible] lish a research center at the U[illegible] sity of California in Los A[illegible] that will specialize in the w[illegible] Leonardo da Vinci. "This ne[illegible] ter undoubtedly will make U[illegible] the pre-eminent center for L[illegible] do studies in the United St[illegible] throughout the world," the [illegible] man of Occidental Pet[illegible] Corp. said, adding that he w[illegible] vide scholars access to 36[illegible] do drawings and manuscri[illegible] private collections.

□

Jonathan Yardley of the [illegible] ington Post compiled a li[illegible] 10 books he believes con[illegible] the most to American cultu[illegible] list, published in America[illegible] tage magazine, did not in[illegible] Bible, dictionaries, textbo[illegible] dren's books or anything [illegible] eign writer. Yardley's to[illegible] order of publication: "Wa[illegible] Henry David Thoreau; "L[illegible] Grass," Walt Whitman; "[illegible] Dick, or Street Life in New[illegible] Horatio Alger; "The Adven[illegible] Huckleberry Finn," Mark [illegible] "The Boston Cooking S[illegible] Cookbook," Fannie Farme[illegible] Theory of the Leisure Class," [illegible] stein Veblen; "The Souls of [illegible] Folk," by W. E. B. Du Bo[illegible] Our Time," Ernest Hem[illegible] "How to Win Friends and [illegible] ence People," Dale Carne[illegible] "The Common Sense Book o[illegible] and Child Care," by Dr. Be[illegible] Spock. Yardley, who recei[illegible] Pulitzer Prize for distin[illegible] criticism in 1981, said: "I h[illegible] idea what sort of nation we [illegible] be had they never been publ[illegible] Yardley said only four of [illegible] books has any genuine litera[illegible] it — "Walden," "Leaves of [illegible] "Huckleberry Finn" and "[illegible] Time," but said the othe[illegible] "helped shaped that vague b[illegible] lessly fascinating creature [illegible] the American character."

□

Several thousand scre[illegible] chanting fans greeted rock [illegible] chael Jackson Thursday [illegible] dame Tussaud's wax mus[illegible] the unveiling of a wax figur[illegible] pop star. Meanwhile, w[illegible] dread year of 1984 now a [illegible] George Orwell's statue ha[illegible] removed and is being shi[illegible] the museum's reserve colle[illegible] southwest England.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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